ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 50,226—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

. PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th Nov.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.I. GANGES	4396	800	T Creery	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4395	800	W. J. Nantes	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	13th "

TUESDAY, 5 P.M.

Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th "
BML CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

The steamer marked B.M.I. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

PENINSULAR, 29th Nov. | SUTLEJ, 13th December.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th Oct., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,378	650	9th Jan. '95.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 9th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.

No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8 Postage Annas 1.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 24th November, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 24th November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 22nd Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,644 tons, on the 22nd Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

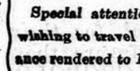
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 22nd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th November, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full Information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 27 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to all *Christians, including* Government Servants, and including WOMEN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments, provided the Nominee survives the Subscriber.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	" 12 4	" 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 28 0	Rs. 31 8
Per gallon	" 13 4	" 14 12

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	" 16 12	" 18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	" 12 4	" 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S GELATINE-COATED GRANULES,

SMALL, TASTELESS, ELEGANT, EFFICACIOUS,

THE PERFECTION OF SCIENTIFIC PHARMACY.

TONIC LAXATIVE GRANULES.....For Habitual Constipation.
TONIC LIVER GRANULES.....For Sluggish Liver.
DIGESTIVE GRANULES.....For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
BELLADONNA COUGH GRANULES.For Coughs and Colds.
Per Bot. of 25, Re. 1. Per Bot. of 100, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

HANDSOME PRESENTS.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

SILVERINE BELTS AND BUCKLES.

LEATHER AND SUNDRY GOODS.

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY,
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, &C., &C.

TOYS! TOYS!
DOLLS! DOLLS!!
SKIN ROCKING HORSES.
SKIN TRICYCLE HORSES.
BOYS' CRICKET SETS.

GAMES.

WINES AND SPIRITS
OF EVERY KIND AT MODERATE PRICES.

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ICE CONFECTIONERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED BY V.P.P.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

SIX ANSWERS TO ONE QUESTION!!

Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?

A.
1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.
3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.
4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.
5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in *Quality*, and can always be Relied on.
6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases..... Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95 and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases.....Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases.....Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 500.
Hunting Case.....Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver.....From Rs. 70.
Gold.....From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of the following GOODS, which have been Selected from the FIRST HOUSES in LONDON and PARIS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

FANCY COATINGS, DRESS SUITINGS, TWEEDS, *HOMESPUNS, ANGOLAS, SERGES, FLANNELS, BREECHES* MATERIALS, &c., &c.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

FRENCH CAMBRICS, OXFORD MATTS, EATON GAUZES, SILK AND WOOL FLANNELS, COLORED FLANNELS, TROPICAL FLANNELS, SPUN SILK.

SCARVES, TIES, BOWS, &C.
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

BRACES, BELTS, COLLARS.

VESTS AND PANTS,

GAUZE MERINO, SILK AND WOOL MERINO, LAMB'S WOOL—VESTS and PANTS to MATCH.

SOCKS—LISLE THREAD MERINO, LAMB'S WOOL, &c.
KNICKERBOCKER HOSE FOR SPORTSMEN.

SUN HATS, FELT HATS, STRAW HATS,

From Messrs. ELWOOD & SONS, HAWKE'S, TOWNSEND & Co.
—All the LATEST SHAPES—

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, LADIES' TRUNKS, TROOPSHIP TRUNKS, LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, UNIFORM CASES, GLADSTONE, ODD KIT BAGS, &c., &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25 with silver foil.	Rs.	8	0	per box.
Primo de Rever	" 25 "		6	8	"
Regl. Antonio Lopez	" 50 with ring		11	12	"
Non Plus Ultra	" 50 "		9	8	"
Exquisitos	" 50 "		7	8	"
Princess as (small size)	" 50 "		5	8	"
Neuvo Habano Especial	" 100 "		6	8	"
Do. do. No. 1	" 100 "		5	8	"
Do. do. No. 2	" 100 "		5	0	"
Do. do. No. 3	" 100 "		4	8	"

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT, AT 9.

COOKE'S CIRCUS,
COOKE'S CIRCUS,
COOKE'S CIRCUS.

BRILLIANT INAUGURAL
DEMONSTRATION
—Under Distinguished Patronage—
THE MARQUEES ARE ERECTED
Immediately Opposite the
MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

☞ THE UTMOST COMFORT GUARANTEED ☜

Plan of Dress Circle filling at SOUNDY and Co.
Rs. 3. Rs. 2. Re. 1. As. 8.

Doors Open at 8. Overture at 9. Carriages 11-15.

SOLE OWNER.....MR. FRED. COOKE.
MANAGER .....MR. W. A. SANDERS.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL as under:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
SETOS	Weisskam	1,746	24th November.
SAFARI	Gauhe	1,432	22nd December.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa upto Natal.
These Steamers have Electric Light throughout.
For Freight and Passage apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 19th November, 1894.

INTENDING VISITORS to GWALIOR are informed that HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJAH'S GUEST HOUSE will be CLOSED during the WHOLE of DECEMBER.

DONALD ROBERTSON, LIEUT-COL.,
Resident at Gwalior.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

WATER-SUPPLY WORKS.

TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer of Mysore upto 4 p.m. of the 10th January, 1895, at the Public Offices, Bangalore, for the Supply *en bloc* of PIPES, VALVES, &c., &c., required for the Works given below, according to Specification, Copies whereof can be had from the Chief Engineer's Office, Bangalore, on payment of Rs. 5 for each Copy:—

(1) Rising and Delivery Mains for Water-supply of Mysore City.
(2) Additional Distribution of Water to Mysore City.
(3) Rising and Delivery Mains for Water-supply of Bangalore City.
(4) Distribution of Water to Bangalore City.

2. Each Tender must be on the printed Form attached to the Specification, and must be addressed to the Chief Engineer of Mysore, Bangalore, and be Sealed and Superscribed "Tender for Water-supply Materials."

3. Each Tender should be accompanied by a Deposit of half per cent. of the Contract amount or amounts in Currency Notes, Bank Bills, or Government of India Securities, made payable to the Chief Engineer of Mysore, and every such Tender not accompanied by such Deposit will be rejected.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Chief Engineer or his Head Assistant at the Public Offices, Bangalore, at 4 o'clock P.M., on THURSDAY, the 10th January, 1895, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may attend, and will be finally disposed of by the 25th January, 1895, when the Deposits of all unaccepted Tenders will be returned.

5. The Chief Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the Tenders, without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. Each Tenderer will be required within 30 Days from the date on which the acceptance of his Tender or Tenders shall have been notified to him, or to his agent, to furnish the Security mentioned in the Specification, and at his own charge and expense to execute a Deed of Contract, to be prepared or approved of by the Solicitors appointed therefor by the Government, on the basis of his Tender or Tenders, whereupon his Deposit, if any, will be returned.

7. Every Tenderer who should fail to furnish such Security and to execute such Deed of Contract, as aforesaid, within the time above specified for that purpose, shall forfeit the Deposit money to the Government of Mysore, as liquidated damages, and his Tender or Tenders will, in such case, be considered as having been rejected or abandoned; and the Chief Engineer will thereupon at such time or times, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as he may think fit, arrange for the fulfilment by any other person or persons of the Contract undertaken by the defaulter, who will be held liable, irrespective of the forfeiture aforesaid, for all damages, loss, costs, charges, and expenses arising from or by reason of such failure and arrangement as aforesaid.

8. All further needful information may be had on application at this Office.

C. BOWEN, COLONEL,
Chief Engineer of Mysore.
Bangalore, November 13th, 1894.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS.
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

CARPETS, BATH TUBS.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

NILGIRI AND KANGRA TEAS.

CEYLON TEA,

FOLDING TABLES.

TRAVELLING BATHS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WHISKIES

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S "SQUARE BOTTLE."

CUTLER, PALMER'S "HEART BOTTLE."

Much noxious spirit is vended in this country in pegs showing the retailers very large profits. The spirits in these patented bottles are guaranteed pure and matured, and if insisted on will be supplied BY ALL RETAILERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN MACINTYRE," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a Fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th November, 1894.

A NOVELTY IN EMBROIDERY.

MRS. JERBAI COOVERJI DOCTOR is EXHIBITING a SILK HANDKERCHIEF on which is Embroidered in Gold Lace an Address to LORD ELGIN.

Admission 8 Annas, near the Gaiety.

"FEVER MUST GO!"
BY
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.
"NOTHING COMES NIGH IT ....
A real Blessing, and no mistake.
Invented for Poor Humanity's Sake."
BEWARE FEVER IS NOW RAMPANT!
And no remedy is equal to
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.
And to seek after a better Remedy is just as
"To gild refined Gold, to paint the Lily,
To throw a perfume on the Violet,
To Smooth the Ice, or add another hue
Unto the Rainbow, or, by any means,
To seek to improve Squibb's Ague Specific,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess."
It Produces a charm-like effect in Ague-chill, Malarial, Intermittent, Remittent, and Bilious Fevers, Influenza, &c., &c.
Re. 1, of all Chemists.

F. S. Madon & Co., Market, Zooma Musjid. } POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING Co., BOMBAY. { Madon, Sons & Co., Fort.

GREAT COAT CLOTH

FOR Military and Police Great Coat Cloth of all the regulation colours and qualities, apply to the

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0
Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

NOTICES.

GREAT ECONOMY IN
BRICK-BURNING
EFFECTED BY USING
BULL'S Improved Single Chimney Kilns.
Twenty-five per cent. of Fuel saved.
DAILY OUTTURN LARGELY INCREASED.
Labour and Trouble Reduced.
For Terms and Descriptive Pamphlet, apply to
GORDON, STEWART & Co.,
5 & 6, Hare-street, Calcutta.
An AGENT WANTED in the Bombay Presidency.

GOKALDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

SUCH of the FREE-BOARDERSHIPS in the above School as will fall Vacant after the Results of the various University Examinations are known, will be FILLED UP in January next.

GOKALDAS TEJPAL LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

The Undersigned invites Applications for AID from the above Fund from Bhatia and other High-Caste Hindu Students, who desire to Study Law or Medicine, viz., to become Barrister, Solicitor, Pleader, LL. B. or Doctor.

Applications for the above will be received upto 15th December, 1894. For Forms of Application, and further particulars apply to—

JAMNADAS M. GANDHY,
Secretary, G. T. Charities.
G. T. Charities, Fort, Bombay, 15th November, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 30,000 yards of BLUE DRILL CLOTH and 4,000 BLUE COTTON TURBANS.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed super-scribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1894, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th November, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned invites Tenders for Steamers, Ships, Steam-boats, Cotia, Bagala, Jahaz, and Fathaymari, to carry Singarani Coal as below for a period of one Year commencing from 1st January, 1895, to 1st January, 1896.

1. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Colombo, 1,000 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
2. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Cuddalore, 1,000 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
3. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Nagapatam, 100 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
4. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Tuticorin, 500 Tons monthly, for 12 months.

Tenders can be sent in for the Whole of the above Consignments or for any Part of them.

Separate Rates should be quoted for Freight only; Also for Freight, including Loading and Unloading at the respective Ports.

Tenders will be received by the Undersigned until the 1st of December next.

HAJEE SUJUN LALJEE,
General Coal Contractor of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Ld., Secunderabad.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT LANOWLI.

SEVERAL PIECES of VACANT PLOTS of LAND, on the other side of Lanowli Wood, next to Mr. Grattan Geary's; and a Plot of Vacant Land, known as "The Cricket Ground," next to G. I. P. Railway's Quarters. Apply to

JHANGIR RUSTOMJEE SOHRABJEE KHRAS,
Next to Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba, Bombay

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

TO make room for NEW GOODS—Fancy Leather Goods, Ladies' Hand Bags, Wood Writing Desks, and Jewel Cases, &c. &c., at greatly REDUCED PRICES. An Inspection is Solicited by

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF GROUNDS BELONGING TO THE MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

The following 18 plots of land suitable for Building, situate at the New Connaught and Sussex Roads, adjoining the Victoria Gardens and the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway, and Tramway Lines, near the Parel Road, Bombay, will be sold by Public Auction, as under:—

In pursuance of the sanction given by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, all the following valuable pieces of land, now the property of the Corporation, will be sold by Public Auction, by order of Harry Arbuthnot Acworth, Esq., I. C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, on the Premises, at 3 p.m., THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant. The Auction, if not completed that Day, will be continued, at 3 p. m., on each successive Day (except Sundays), until all the plots have been offered.

Particulars of the Plots:—

Plot Nos.	Area. Sq. Yards.	Plot Nos.	Area. Sq. Yards.	Plot Nos.	Area. Sq. Yards.
1	723·86	7	1027·92	13	720·00
2	627·17	8	882·67	14	570·94
3	620·19	9	822·67	15	570·94
4	613·21	10	757·24	16	366·55
5	603·03	11	737·24	17	366·55
6	1025·62	12	739·60	18	832·67

Copies of detailed plans of the different plots of land can be had at the Executive Engineer's Office, Municipality, on payment of a fee of Rupees 5 (five).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned, or Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, Municipal Solicitors, at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 19, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT 1ST CARPENTER'S LANE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Workingboxwalla, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Datia, the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property:—

All those two several pieces or parcels of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the Northern side of 1st Carpenter Street, in Mazagaon, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street No. 29, E Ward No. 6915, containing by admeasurement (112 1-9) and (6) square yards respectively, and in the aggregate containing (118 1-9) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 41, 57, new Nos. 11370 and 11382, respectively, and Survey Nos. 233, 234, and 233, and new Survey Nos. 3434 and 3434 respectively, and which said land, hereditaments and premises stand in the name of the said Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee, both in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and of the Municipality, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the property of Nowrojee Framjee, on the west by the property of Cooverjee Framjee, on the north by the 1st Carpenter Street aforesaid, and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may made to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th, and WEDNESDAY, the 21st, at 1-30 p.m. each Day, sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Police Office—

A quantity of unclaimed goods and property.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following horses, the property of H. H. the Maharajah of Kolahpur:—

1 bay Arab, 14-2, very handsome, perfect hack.
1 grey Arab gelding, 14-2, hunted, very handsome.
1 chesnut Arab, aged, quiet in single and double harness.
1 bay waler, 15-3, goes in saddle and harness.

The above horses can be seen at Messrs. Ludha and Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Government Gate Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a handsome mahogany sideboard, fancy table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of H. TRIMMING, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, November 19, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The Sale of 57 packages canvas and cotton goods Advertised to be Sold on MONDAY, the 19th November, is POSTPONED.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the black and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockery, cabinet, almyrah, lamps, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte, by Soundy and Co. chairs, cup-board, bedstand, etc., the property of W. H. MAIN, Esq.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES TURKEY-RED CHINTZ.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Rampertab Sookh Dyal, of Delhi—

S H
1393 1726-1740—15 cases.
C

1794-1813—20 "
1888-19·2—15 "
50 cases Turkey-Red chintz.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of a Gentleman, consisting of travelling bedstead with horse-hair mattress, reclining sofa, camp tables, dressing table, arm chairs, almyrah, marble top washstand with crockery, towel horse, teapoy, Cambay carpets, &c.

A quantity of office furniture, consisting of writing and office tables, arm and without arm chairs, presses, hatstand, iron chest, sample baling machine, table lamps, &c.

By order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Cav. Del. Tafo, photographer—

One camera, 15 by 12, by Wachtl, Lens Suter's (15 by 12).

A collection of about 200 view negatives and photo sundries, also studio furniture, such as tables, chairs, almyrah, clothes press, Studio chairs, &c.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Goordial Paliram, Delhi, ex s.s. Gisela—

Z A R M—G D M L—1032-34 3 cases each 100 pieces gold flowered sarees, 50 by 9½ inches.

On account and at the risk of Pranjivan Motilal—

V680 100-104—5 cases white jacconets, ex s.s. Persia.

On account and at the risk of Hurukchand Raojee, ex s.s. Kirby Hall—

V89C 120-23—5 cases white nainsooks.

On account of the concerned—

A A A L J—2 cases ploughs.

On account and at the risk of Jamnadass Megjee, 7931-7940, 10 bales grey shirtings 34" by 37-38 yards.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Goculdass Gordhundass.

P S 6493 { 5186-88, 5200-5202, 5213-15 } 8 cases printed scarfs, 8, 9, 10 yards.

6494 5204-129—9 cases printed scarfs, 5, 6 and 8 yards.

By order of Morarjee Callianjee, and on account and at the risk of Punjabai Elachiram Assanund—

7 cases each 150 pieces white mull, 18 yards 36 inches, No. 200.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 light strong-built dog-cart.
1 tricycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arsenal, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of Ordnance stores, consisting of artificers' tools, scraps of old wrought iron and steel leather pieces, cordage powlins, leather cuttings, old gunny and canvas, old tin ware, tackle blocks, camel boxes, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Action at 13, Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, an ebonized cottage piano by Soundy and Co., wind proof lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of Mrs. E. HORTON, The property is on view.

SALE OF 730 CASES OF MATCHES.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clive Road, in the Godown of Tribhowan Vanarsey, by order of Gumbeerchund Megraj, and on account and at the risk of Esoofally Allibhoy—

About 730 cases of matches of different sorts in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, next to the Mazagon Castle, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Schroder, in good order, harmonium by Rose and Co., strong-built landau in good order, cow with calf, miniature billiard table with balls and cues, small stove, wind proof lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, &c., the property of N. HANCOCK, Esq.

Catalogue will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, November 19, 1894.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES.

Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broke to single and double harness in the Yards. Single, Rs. 5. Double, Rs. 10. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

APOLLO BUNDER SPECIALITES.

		Rs.	a.
HAM,—Pale Cumberland, from 10 to 24" each, per lb.		1	3
" Ready booked,—whole or half	"	2	2
" " " in Slices	"	2	12
BACON,—Harris's 1st Quality, Wilts, Middles	"	1	3
" " 1st Quality " Bellies	"	1	1
" Finest Cumberland	"	1	1
CHEESE,—Real Gruyere	"	1	1
Pale Loaf Cheddar	"	1	1
Double Gloster	"	1	1

Gorgonzola, Roquefort, and Stiltons arriving Shortly.

Fresh Stores every Fortnight from London.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
BOMBAY.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO
H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,
of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full Information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 140,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, NEWERA ELIYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on Approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
No. 11, Clive Chambers, Forbes and 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months.....	4	per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½	per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	5	per cent. "

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Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTES:
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LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1893, £8,406,405.
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A Reversionary Bonus of 35s. per cent. per annum has just been declared on Life Policies in the new participating Class.
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HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
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SULPHATE OF QUININE AND FEBRIFUGE.

SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund*, at the following rates per pound:—

QUININE.	Rs.	FEBRIFUGE. Rs.
Medical Depots	14	
Government Officers	" 16	" 10
The Public	" 16	" 12

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made:—One pound tin, 12 annas; half pound tin, 8 annas; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

PIANOS.

HARRISON & CO.'S

IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,

Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQU

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,282½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 75 / 10	10. p.c.	166 xd / 115 xd / 50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	140,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	240
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Gimling Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,010xd
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	227½
Bhowmugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton Brecil's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	15	141½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	132½
Colaba	600	200	200	12	185
East India	500	1,888	1,880	20	325
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,270
Fort	400	200	...	20	106½
French	150	8,500	500	80	1,250
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	25	400xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	30	490
Khangaum Manfg. Co	760	100	100	12	110
Mahavuxmee	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahratta Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	102½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	375
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	215xd
New Beerur	1,200	500	500	25	515
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	125
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	530
Sorab Woolien Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	12	200
Volkart	...	1,000	100	90	1,080
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	246
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	550
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	305
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	395
Bombay Nowrosjee Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Central India	1,000	500	300	60	1,125
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	850
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	620
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	20	615
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	490
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	380
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	45	725
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	560
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	15	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,275
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	565
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	7½	145
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	955
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	200
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	680
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	40	750
Loopold	3,500	100	103	10	165
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	1,012½
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	100	2,850
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Mahbub Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,832½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	152½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,060
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	440
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	480
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,475
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	950
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,475
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	10	377½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	565
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	11,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	40	715
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10 / 7½	115
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	115
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,250
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,325
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	800	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,800	500	500	50	1,500
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,800		580	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	250
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ld	2,960	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	180
Mabarance Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10n
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	125
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1 000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	8 000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Thacker & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,025
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	30
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	1	23½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English gold	Rs.	28-10	
Gold Leaf	"	28-7	Nominal.
Pakin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-6	"
Do. do. new	"	28-4	"
Australia bar Gold	"	28-7	
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-8	
Sovereigns	"	18-2	
Do. Drazons	"	18-0	
Silver T	"	93-12	
Do. 1/4	"	94	
Carolus	"	205-0	
Mexican	"	197-0	
Five-Franc Pieces	"	200-0	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Annual Meeting commences.
Cooke's Circus, Opening Night, 9 p.m.
Prof. Howard's Lecture on the "Art of Reckoning," Tent, Bori Bunder, 4-30 and 8 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Nemit Huda entered the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kola entered the dock on Saturday.

DEPARTURE.—Yawar Hoosein Khan, a Nawab from Hyderabad, left here, on Friday night, for his country.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of the members of the above Association, which was to be held yesterday afternoon in the Association Hall, Sheik Memon Street, was adjourned for want of a quorum.

BURNT WHILE COOKING.—Suckoo, a woman, aged thirty years, residing at Ripon Road, was, on Friday morning, sitting near the fire-place in her room, cooking some food, when her saree caught fire, and she was burnt about her back and hands. The woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the burns having been dressed, she was allowed to go home.

A NOVELTY IN EMBROIDERY.—Mrs. Jerbai Cooverjee Doctor is exhibiting in a tent, near the Gaiety Theatre, a unique work in silk embroidery, being an address in English to Lord Elgin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, expressing her hope that his Excellency will do benevolent deeds for the welfare and prosperity of India, particularly for promoting female education. The charge of admission is reduced to eight annas, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column. The address will be despatched to Lahore on Tuesday (to-morrow).

DEFRAUDING PILGRIMS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Hayatbhai Pehlvan, a pilgrim-broker, residing at Pakmodia Street, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Mahomedalli, the pilgrim inspector, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust in respect of three-quarters of a tola of gold, and Rs. 75 in cash, belonging to four pilgrims. On the 11th instant, the accused was entrusted with the money and gold by complainants to buy flour and rice for them; but, instead of doing so, he disappeared. The magistrate fined him Rs. 25.

STEALING EARTH.—Before Mr. Sanders Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, acting Inspector Clarkson charged Succaram Bapoo, a gardener, in the employ of the Royal Artillery, with stealing a quantity of earth, taken out of an excavation made for the purposes of the Colaba sewerage and drainage works, which are being carried out by Messrs. Bulkley and Co., Contractors. The accused was seen in the act of loading his cart with the earth, and on the matter being brought to the notice of an assistant to the firm, the man was given in police custody. The accused was fined Rs. 5, or ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 p.m.:—

March	Among Comrades — Faust.
Overture	Giraffe-Girafia — Lecogne.
Valse	La Source — Waldteufel.
Paraphrase	Home, Sweet Home — Nehl.
Potpourri	Musical Bouquet — Schreiner.
Polka	Stefanie — Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Royal Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-30 p.m.:—

March	A Musical Ride — Upton.
Overture	Romantique — Keler Bela.
Valse	Je T'Aime — Waldteufel.
Selection	Remi. of Benedict — Godfrey.
Russian Dance	Pas des Patineurs — Godfrey.
Galop	Cleopatra — Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE ART OF RECKONING.—Mr. C. Frusher Howard, F. S. Sc., London, Author of "Howard's Art of Reckoning," visited the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution, on Saturday last, at the invitation of the Principal, Mr. D. N. Wadia M. A., and gave a most interesting lecture to the masters and senior pupils, explaining in a very lucid manner some of the ingenious methods hit upon by him for simplifying arithmetical calculations. All present were astonished at the marvellous rapidity with which he manipulated the most intricate figures, and the lecture was listened to with the utmost attention. At its conclusion, Mr. Howard was warmly thanked for his most instructive and entertaining remarks by the Principal and by Mr. D. J. Alpaiwala, B. A., mathematical tutor.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT ON QUEEN'S ROAD.—About midnight, on Friday last, whilst a shigram, belonging to Ramji Thakersey, residing at the Munguldas Market, was being driven along the Queen's Road by a coachman, named Rutwa Chuma, one of the shafts accidentally broke, and the horse bolted with the vehicle in the direction of Aibless Baug, throwing the coachman down on the ground, and thereby causing him some injury. The animal, in its rapid career along the road, brought the carriage in collision with the wall of the compound of the Aibless Baug, knocking down a Mahomedan, named Shaik Hoosein, who was attending to some lamps at the time. The animal then kicked itself free of the vehicle, and ran in the direction of Khetwady, whence it eventually found its way home, fortunately without causing any further mischief.

AN OVERZEALOUS AGENT OF THE S. P. C. A.—Shaik Kadur Abdul, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, charged a victoria-driver, before Mr. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, with ill-treating his horse. The agent said that he had taken the animal out of the carriage, which the accused had left standing near the Crawford Markets, and impounded it for the night. The magistrate remarked that the agent had no right to act in that manner. The proper course would have been to take the offender to the nearest police-station, where he could be admitted to bail, or if that was not practicable, the mao's number could be taken, and a summons issued against him. Owing to the action of the agent, the accused had had to pay Re. 1-4 for forage charges at the pound. Under these circumstances he would be acquitted.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY FRIEND.—At the instance of Inspector Stanford, Manecklal Govindlal, a broker, was, on Saturday, charged before Mr. Sander Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 100 in currency notes, belonging to one Chotalal Moolchund, also a broker. Complainant and accused lived in the same house, at Shamsett Street. On Thursday last, complainant, feeling indisposed, entrusted the money to accused for payment in the firm of Heerachund Maneckchund. On the following day, complainant discovered that the money had not been paid in, and reported the matter to the police, when it was found that the accused had remitted Rs. 30 to his native country, paid Rs. 15 for his boarding, and spent the balance in paying his debts and in pleasures. The police on inquiry recovered Rs. 90. The magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ENTERTAINMENT TO A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.—The sudden news of the transference of Dr. E. X. Dias, the popular railway surgeon, stationed at Harda for about eight years, was received with regret by the railway servants as well as by the civil population of the district. It was thought that Dr. Dias who has worked among the community with heart and soul, should not be allowed to leave the station without some demonstration of the respect and esteem in which he has been held. Accordingly, a subscription list was circulated, with the proceeds of which a farewell dance was given on the 12th instant. The hall of the railway institute was beautifully decorated with flowers, flags, and ever-greens, and brilliantly illuminated. The hall was filled with Europeans, and native ladies and gentlemen, whose variegated costumes lent brilliancy to the scene. At 9 p.m., Mr. Hubbard introduced Dr. Dias who was received with cheers, the band playing a stirring march. Mr. Dangerfield, the Resident Engineer, presided, and in an appropriate speech explained the object of the gathering. The spontaneous enthusiasm with which the demonstration was arranged, clearly indicated the popularity, which Dr. Dias enjoyed among the several sections of the community. Mr. C. J. Nazareth, amidst loud applause, read the first address on behalf of friends and countrymen, regretting his departure, but rejoicing at his advancement and enumerating the several deeds of kindness they had received at his hands. The address concluded with the offer of a souvenir in remembrance of the happy times gone by, assuring the recipient that his name will ever be remembered in the station. The second address, read by Mr. Naik, Tehsildar, on behalf of the Hindu community, was preceded by a feeling speech. The third was read by master Gregory Carneiro, on behalf of the children, and the last one was read by Mr. Hubbard expressing the loss the parents and the railway servants have suffered by the separation of Dr. Dias from amongst them. Dr. Dias then ascended the stage, and replied to all the addresses thanking all his friends, and in particular those who had promoted the demonstration. He said he was unaware that he had done so much as to call forth this outburst of kindly feeling and sympathy at his departure. He had only done his duty, as he was bound to do. It, however, evoked in him a feeling of consolation that his professional services were appreciated by the public at large, and that they displayed an attachment to him which he did not dream of. He was heartily grateful for the demonstration, the remembrance of which he would long carry with him. Mr. Dangerfield then addressed the assembly endorsing the encomiums passed upon Dr. Dias. Refreshments were then handed round, and Dr. Dias' health was drunk with enthusiastic hurrahs. Dancing followed, and was kept up with spirit till the small hours of the morning.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE BODY OF A MURDERED PATHAN BOY.

THE following official report was submitted by Superintendent Sweeney to Mr. Gell, acting Commissioner of Police, on Saturday morning:—Yesterday evening, at about half-past 6 o'clock, Inspector Hack arrived in Bombay from Poona bringing with him the tin-box containing the pieces of wearing apparel which were taken off the murdered boy's body by the medical authorities at Poona, and a small bamboo stick about eighteen inches in length which was found in the box with the body. The dimensions of the tin-box are as follows:—1 foot 5½ inch in breadth, 2 feet 3 inch in length, and 1 feet 1 inch in height of the cover, from the bottom to the top of the box. The height of the box inside is 9½ inch and the height inside the cover of the box is 3½ inch. The colour of the box is blue and black, with yellow bands all round, and interlined with blue stripes. Steps are being taken to find out the person, who had purchased the tin-box as also the person who wrote on the label in English, Marathi, and Urdu, which was placed across the key hole; steps are also being taken to have the box indentified by the Hindu coolie who carried it to the Byculla railway station on the 11th instant. The *panchnama* (inquest) held on the body of the boy at Poona, is herewith forwarded to the office with a report from Inspector Hack. All the valuable articles amounting to Rs. 66 which were on the person of the boy, when last seen, were missing from his body. The address given in three languages is of one Mahomedkhan Oomerkhan, Poona, and the individual who despatched it from the Byculla Railway Station gave the name of Mea Jan Ahmed Khan, residing at No. 46 Bhaji Pala Street.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The following is the parade state of Saturday last:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	1	...	2	3	...	22	29
B "	1	1	2	...	2	...	16	22
C "	...	1	...	2	3	...	17	23
D "	...	1	1	1	3	...	18	24
E "	...	1	1	...	3	...	28	33
F "	...	1	1	...	3	...	25	30
G "	...	1	...	...	1	2	27	30
H "	...	...	1	...	3	1	48	52
I " (Cadets)	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
K "	...	1	...	1	...	4	77	83
Army Staff	...	1	...	3	...	...	4	7
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total	2	6	6	7	25	3	343	395

The following officers were on parade, *viz.*:—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, A.-D.-C.; Major R. S. Brown; Captains C. Moss (Adjutant), J. P. Baird, F. Place, J. W. Smith, Lord Colin Campbell, S. Tomlinson, and T. A. Savage; Lieutenants T. M. English, F. W. English, H. R. H. Wilkinson, R. G. Snell; 2nd Lieutenant H. C. Roe; and Lieutenant R. A. A. Jenkins (attached).

"ASSISTANT-SURGEONS" IN INDIA.

UNDER the above heading, the *British Medical Journal*, October 27th, just to hand, says:—"A memorial from the Medical Association of India has been sent to Government, praying for a commission of inquiry into the condition of that class of the Indian Medical Service termed "Assistant-Surgeons." Assistant-Surgeons are usually natives of India, who, after passing as graduates or licentiates of the Indian universities or colleges, are selected for the Government service; some few have also taken British diplomas. Their duties are ordinarily the charge of small civil stations, of dispensaries, employment in the vaccination department, or as assistant teachers in the Indian medical schools. It would be invidious to mention names, but it is well known that not a few of the class have won great reputation in various spheres of profesional life. But the complaints of the class are numerous. The pay is Rs. 100 a month for the first seven years, Rs. 150 for the next seven years' period, and Rs. 200 for the third. In some instances there are local allowances, varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per mensem. Looking to the work performed and the qualifications of the service, it would not be too much to ask for a salary of Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 400. Their next grievance is that they are denied promotion to the ranks of the Uncovenanted Medical Service, and it has been proposed that one out of every three vacancies in the latter should be given to selected Assistant-Surgeons. A proportion of the Deputy Sanitary Commissionerships should also be filled by Assistant-Surgeons, thus relieving commissioned medical officers. Now that the military apothecary class have been given the title of Assistant-Surgeons, the fourth thing they should be styled Surgeons, especially as this would not clash with the new nomenclature—Surgeon-Captain, Surgeon-Lieutenant, etc.,—of the military department. Another grievance is that they are not exempt from the operation of the Army Act. Most servants of Government are allowed to carry arms, but the Assistant-Surgeons who are often in isolated positions, are not permitted to do so. They complain, also, of not being recognised at durbars and official gatherings. This may appear a sentimental matter, but in reality, ignoring the medical element as such times tends to lower their status in the estimation of their patients and of the population generally. Some years back Sir William Moore, then Surgeon-General of the Bombay Presidency, strongly advised redress of the Assistant-Surgeons grievances, stating that, when commissioned medical officers were sent to Burmah, he had to fill their places temporarily from the Assistant-Surgeon class, the duties of the higher charges being performed by the Assistant-Surgeons to his entire satisfaction. We endorse the letter of an Assistant-Surgeon to a contemporary. He writes:—"The Assistant-Surgeons are in the same, if not in a worse, condition to-day as they were in fifty years ago; and though nominally gazetted officers, are treated more like ministerial officers. Would that some philanthropic gentleman, some broad-minded and independent member of the Legislative Council, or some justice-loving member of Parliament, step in, and help to regenerate this class."

THE WAZIRISTAN DELIMITATION.

A TELEGRAM dated Kajuri Kach, 15th November, says:—The Border Regiment arrived here yesterday afternoon from Dera, and left again early this morning for Spin, on their way to Wano. Rumours have been afloat that the Abdur Rahman Khels intended attacking some of our convoys, and they probably would have done so yesterday, but that the unusual strenght of a whole battalion had a deterrent effect on their projects. These Abdur Rahman Khels are now said to be split up into bands and on the look out for any chance that may occur. One party was seen about the Gomal this morning, but had dispersed before a party sent out from the fort here could get near to them.

MR. LABOUCHERE has "discovered" that there is great distress in a Midland village because the Ameer has appropriated the sweetheart of an English tailor in Cabul, and has made her one of his 300 wives. And the awful thing is that if the Ameer dies the sweetheart will have to be shot with the rest of the widows. But on the authority of the Birmingham *Daily Mail* it appears that Mr. Walter, the tailor in question, has married his sweetheart, and that the Ameer, after expounding to him the disadvantages of polygamy, has given the happy pair a house, ten horses, and a grand piano. As the *Globe* remarks, the grand piano settles the matter, The Ameer is too wise a man to have any of his 300 wives practising scales in his harem.

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 17TH OF NOVEMBER, 1894

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	30·157	Calm	1	84·1	57·5	74	...	0·81	+0·81
Agra	30·180	S W	3	86·1	57·9	58	...	0·84	+0·84
Cawnpore	30·191	W S W	3	82·2	56·2	68	...	7·65	...
Allahabad	30·172	W N W	1	80·7	57·4	79	...	2·92	+2·87
Jhansi	30·214	S W	3	84·5	59·7	60	...	...	−0·04
Jacobabad	30·251	Calm	3	89·5	56·9	51	...	...	−0·02
Karachi	30·178	N E	7	87·0	67·0	67	...	...	−0·08
Jeypore	30·217	S W	2	86·6	53·6	67	...	...	−0·10
Ajmere	30·246	Calm	1	86·4	50·	63	...	...	−0·07
Deesa	30·188	S E	8	91·3	55·1	41	...	...	−0·08
Ahmedabad	30·199	E N E	2	87·2	61·0	49	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·161	Calm	4	89·9	58·	58	...	...	−0·01
Rajkot	30·186	E N E	4	88·4	54·5	55	...	...	−0·29
Veraval	30·131	Calm	3	87·6	64·8	59	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·254	N W	4	82·7	51·4	55	...	...	−0·07
Indore	30·236	Calm	1	79·0	49·6	73	...	...	−0·19
Saugor	30·227	S E	1	79·3	52·8	73	...	0·26	+0·06
Jubbulpore	30·233	Calm	2	78·4	59·9	78	...	2·55	+2·23
Hoshangabad	30·238	N E	3	79·3	55·3	83	...	0·02	−0·34
Khandwa	30·213	S W	3	82·7	53·6	75	...	...	−0·23
Raipur	30·207	N	3	82·3	56·2	80	...	0·13	−0·32
Nagpur	30·200	Calm	2	82·8	59·7	...	...	2·48	+1·78
Amraoti	30·179	E	4	84·1	59·8	61	...	1·11	+0·67
Akola	30·190	Calm	3	85·0	55·0	68	...	0·39	−0·12
Surat	30·150	S	F	87·9	58·5	73	...	...	−0·14
Malegaon	30·204	W N W	3	85·4	56·0	69	...	...	−0·44
Bombay	30·113	N E	8	87·0	73·0	71	...	...	−0·56
Poona	30·179	E	5	87·0	61·4	61	...	...	−1·03
Aurangabad	30·199	Calm	3	86·4	56·1	53	...	...	...
Sholapur	30·157	E S E	8	87·2	65·5	67	...	...	−1·06
Ratnagiri	30·119	E S E	5	92·4	73·9	67	...	...	−0·44
Belgaum	30·115	E S E	8	82·3	63·9	76	...	1·11	−0·87
Goa	30·160	E	6	88·1	74·4	86	...	0·33	...
Karwar	30·084	E	2	91·3	72·1	80	...	0·33	−1·98
Mangalore	30·018	E	2	91·8	74·9	79	...	0·84	−2·04
Calicut	30·041	E	7	90·5	73·4	80	...	0·06	−3·57
Cochin	30·042	N N E	M	88·3	72·6	87	1·91	5·42	+0·09
Bangalore	30·121	E N E	11	80·8	62·8	88	...	2·79	−0·11
Second error									
abad	30·181	E	5	84·7	64·9	85	0·04	0·84	−0·88
Masulipatam	30·139	N N E	7	85·1	73·0	87	...	0·46	−3·35
Bellary	30·16	E N E	4	78·5	66·9	88	...	2·07	+0·50
Cuddapah	30·128	N N E	..	87·1	71·7	80	0·04	1·14	−1·71
Madras	30·131	E N E	6	87·0	73·0	95	0·15	6·72	−1·29
Coimbatore	30·068	E	1	85·9	70·8	90	0·21	0·61	−2·04
Trichinopoly	30·078	N E	3	88·0	73·4	84	0·37	0·54	−2·54
Negapatam	30·070	N E	11	82·4	72·7	82	3·60	6·59	−2·96
Colombo	30·052	W	4	85·0	74·0	89	1·72	14·83	+5·54
Aden	30·068	E	1	82·3	77·4	76	...	...	−0·06

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly at Ratnagiri and Madras, and has changed by moderate or small amounts in other direction elsewere. Readings are highest at Jacobabad and Neemuch, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the North-West Provinces and at Jaypore, Neemuch, Khandwa, Raipur and Malegaon, and north-easterly to south-easterly elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Sholapur and Bangalore. The maximum temperature is from 3° to 5° above the normal at Ajmere, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Mangalore and Bangalore, and the minimum 3° to 5° in excess at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 50° at Indore. Humidity has increased in several places and the skies are more or less cloudy in Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast. Heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (3·60") and Cochin (1·01") and light to moderate showers at Secunderabad, Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. The weather to the south-westwards of the Malabar Coast in the Arabian Sea appears to be unsettled. Conditions are favourable for local showers in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. In the Bombay Presidency, the weather will remain more or less cloudy.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for

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S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
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The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
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Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 17.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday at 102 7-8; and Indian Sterling Loan at 110¾. About £100,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday, making £700,000, taken in two days. The market rates of discount remained at ¾ per cent. for short London Bills, and at 1 1-8 per cent. for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £56 5-8. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. to 29d. per oz; and in New York, the metal was 3-8 cent dearer, at 63 5-8 cents per oz; with demand Exchange on London half a cent higher, at 4·87¼ dollars. The weekly shipments of Species to India consisted of £100,000 in Silver to Bombay, Braziers' Copper in London was 5s. lower, at £48, 5s. per ton. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay advanced 6d., say to 9s. per ton. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 1-16d. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. to 102¾; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs 25·13.

To-day, the London Stock Exchange and other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter all come unchanged. Silver in New York and demand Exchange in London are also unaltered.

Wednesday's advance of 1-32d. in the price of Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool was lost yesterday, the rate returning to 3d. per lb.; while Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 2 57-64d. for November-December deliveries, and 2 31-32d. for March-April. In East Indian Cotton, Westerns and Coconadas were 1/8d. per lb. lower; and Tinnevellys declined 1-16d. per lb. The market closed quiet, all round; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

This afternoon, the Liverpool market closed quiet; Surats flat; and Arrivals dull. Spot American Cotton is unchanged in value; but Arrivals are 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower. The days' Sales are 7,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Imports 38,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained quiet. Cotton at Havre is half a franc higher at francs 30½ for "Good" Oomra, and fcs. 35½ for "Fine" Broach.

There was a material falling off in the volume of business passing in Liverpool, for the week ending yesterday compared with that in the week preceding, the total Sales having been 12,000 bales less at 56,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 11,000 bales smaller, at 62,000 bales. The weeks' Imports were 59,000 bales greater, at 132,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 58,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 718,000 bales.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 5 5-8 cents per lb., but February Futures declined 4 points, to 5·42 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 61,000 bales, making the arrivals this season to date compare as follows with those in 1893-94 and 1892-93, respectively in the same time:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Friday's Receipts ...	61,000	56,000	57,000
Week's do. ...	365,000	291,000	261,000
Since 1st September ...	2,973,000	2,374,000	2,218,000

To-day, the spot price of Cotton in New York is unchanged, but Futures for February are 2 points higher, at 5·44 cents. The Receipts of the Ports are 47,000 bales, going against 42,000 bales last year on the corresponding day, and 35,000 bales the year before.

Our local Cotton market has been steady in here to-day, but without any further change in tone no business having been reported for exporters, account, but moderate transactions by the Mills as follows:—300 Jamnugger, at Rs. 137; 250 Compta, at Rs. 160; 150 Bengal, at Rs. 115-137: 100 Wadwan, at Rs. 161; and 50 each of Anjari at Rs. 152; and new Akola, at Rs. 170, all ready stuff; and 200 each of "Fully good" Sheagaum at Rs. 152; and Omrawattee, at Rs. 150 for January delivery.

WHEAT has remained a firm market, a moderate amount of business being reported for shippers' account; but no further change has taken place in prices.

SEEDS.—Transactions have also been upon a moderate scale in this market, the tone of which has been steady at previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	639 bales.
Wheat	5,550 cwts.
Linseed	2,840 ,,
Rapeseed	781 ,,
Gingelly	2,290 ,,
Poppyseed	516 ,,
Groundnuts	1,535 ,,
Castorseed	1,174 ,,
Rice	5,283 ,,

FREIGHTS havs been quiet to-day; bnt no fresh business of importance has transpired.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 1 7-32d. Telegraphic and 1s. 1¼d. demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1 11-32d. for three months sight Credits, at which, however, we heard of no business passing; and Calcutta quotations coming firmer again, our market also followed suit to the extent of 1-32d. closing firmer as follow:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...	1s. 1¼d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 9-32d.	,,
Credits do. ...	1s. 1 11-32 to 3-8d.	,,
Francs do. ...	1·40¼ to ⅜	,,

with forward rates quoted at 1s. 1 9-32d. for Bank remittance, and for Credits at 1s. 1 13-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 5-8 for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 103 7-16 for Account, and after a temporary decline of 1-16 to 1-8 per cent. rates closed as they had opened with a steady feeling.

SHARES have remained a quiet but generally steady market, the only further changes which have occurred to-day being an advance of Rs. 50 in Madras United Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 20 in Connaught; of Rs. 10 each in Hyderabad, Soonderdass, and Swadeshi; and of Rs. 5 in Howard and Bullough; while Framjee Petit have declined Rs. 8; and Oriental Rs. 5, Valkaits Press have advanced Rs. 15; and Mofussil Rs. 5; Bombay Burma trading are Rs. 50 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 15 in the others.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending November 13, as compared with the statement of November 5, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	November 5. Rs. A. P.	November 13. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	61,00,000 0 0	61,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,80,31,164 1 9	1,87,30,446 10 0
Other Deposits, &c.	5,10,47,416 10 11	5,27,49,374 15 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3 09,937 1 1	4,69,734 9 11
Sundries	25,10,458 0 9	25,18,223 2 10
Rs.	9,80,49,975 14 6	10,05,67,779 6 8
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	87,67,383 0 0	85,50,325 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	77,96,406 0 0	75,05,845 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	74,98,193 8 9	81,44,799 13 4
Credits do do.	1,05,47,598 3 3	99,36,648 14 10
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,13,10,322 8 1	2,15,96,133 14 0
Balances with other Banks	3,51,425 5 4	3,60,872 14 4
Bullion	1,082 10 4	1,015 3 4
Dead Stock	12,90,890 2 7	12,88,468 12 3
Stamps	10,380 14 11	10,231 15 6
Sundries	13,94,546 11 4	13,95,105 11 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,91,68,823 8 5	2,08,47,188 14 0
Do. at Branches	1,99,12,943 5 6	2,08,29,089 13 10
Rs.	9,80,49,975 14 6	10,05,67,779 6 8

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to November 13, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,34,310	Inc.
Do. at Branches	5,85,052	do.
Other Deposits	17,01,938	do.
Post Bills	1,08,708	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,06,616	Dec.
Loans	6,46,586	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	6,10,949	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	2,85,812	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	16,78,395	do.
Do. at Branches	9,16,147	do.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 17.
10 p.m. ... 77·7
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18,
6 a.m. ... 75·6
10 a.m. ... 81·4
3 p.m. ... 82·2
10 p.m. ... 80·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE, IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

SALE—Oct 23, at Glynderwen, Newport, Mon, wife of Mr Justice Sale, of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, of a daughter.

STREET—Oct 28, at Aldingbourne, Selwyn-gardens, Cambridge, wife of Surg-Capt Ashton Street, I M S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KNIGHT—BRABAZON—Oct 27, at S S Michael and All Angel's, Polwatte, Colombo, H M Knight, of Travancore, Southern India, third son of the late Richard Knight, of Dobbing Court, Sittingbourne, Kent, to Eleanor Isabel May, youngest daughter of A Beaufort Brabazon, Esq, M D, of Bath.

LONGMUIR—BROWN—Oct 25, at St Cyprian's, Lenzie, William Longmuir, Bengal N-W Railway, India, son of Alexandra Longmuir, Esq, of Roseholme, Ayrshire, to Anita, younger daughter of George Brown, Esq, Farmside, Lenzie.

RODD—GUTHERIE—Oct 27, at St Peter's, Eaton-square, James Rennell Rodd, C M G, of H B M's Agency, Cairo, only son of the late Major James, Rennell Rodd, to Lillias Georgina, daughter of the late Mr James Alexander Guthrie, of Craigie, Forfar.

DEATHS.

CUNLIFFE—OWEN—Oct 24, at Kirkley Cliff, Lowestoft, Jenny (nee Baroness Reitzenstein), widow of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K C B, K C M G, C I E, aged 63.

FAUCHE—Oct 24, at the Chateau de Villeray, Orne, France, Madame Fauche (nee Paterson), widow of Monsieur Gustave Fauche, and second daughter of the late Capt John Paterson, H E I C S.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1894.

NEWSPAPER readers in India must possess their souls in patience another week before having an opportunity of reading the speeches which were made when the Manchester Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution giving us the novel information, that "the necessity for fresh sources of revenue in India is solely due to fall in exchange," and urging the British Government to adopt a policy of international bimetallism "in order to obviate the imposition of import duties and to remove the continuance of the exchange difficulty." If, with Sir Auckland Colvin, we dispute the preamble to this resolution in so far as it describes exchange as the only reason for the financial difficulties of the Government of India, we are not prepared—and perhaps the majority of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association would not be prepared—to deny the efficacy of the panacea to which the commercial men of Manchester have pinned their faith. But even if we admit that bimetallism would work the transformation that Mr. Goschen and Mr. Balfour believe, two minutes' consideration ought to have convinced the astute Chairman of the Chamber and his colleagues that should the Cabinet resolve to-day to "adopt a policy of international bimetallism," a great deal more would remain to be accomplished. Other European nations would have to be convinced, the terms of the agreement would be the subject of protracted discussion, and when all the preliminaries were finally settled, it would take years for the new policy to re-establish the equilibrium between gold and silver. In the meantime, in what position would the finances of India be placed if such revenue as is derived even from the present incomplete system of import duties was given up? To this question there can only be one answer—the country would be reduced to a state of chronic bankruptcy. But we have argued on extreme hypothesis, for not only the British Cabinet, but also the mass of the electorate of Great Britain have yet to be convinced of the advantages bimetallism would confer upon their brethren in Eastern lands. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce must, therefore, face the fact that their programme of currency reform will not remove, in the slightest degree, the problems Mr. Westland will have to solve in the presentation of the Budget for 1895-96. The Budget introduced last March by the Finance Minister estimated that, if during the current year the rate of exchange averaged fourteen pence, the deficit at the end of the year would be thirty crores. Nearly eight months out of the twelve have since gone by, and never once during that period has the rate of fourteenpence been reached. Although, of course, we look for better things during the import season, there is little or no ground to suppose that the improvement, which may in the meantime be effected, will bring up the average for the year to the estimated rate. Indeed, it seems reasonable to suppose that the balance on the wrong side of the account will be numbered in crores rather than in lakhs.

The deficit must somehow somewhere be provided for, and as there is no known direction in which the resources of India herself will bear additional burdens to any appreciable extent, the only alternative course will be to include the largest article of imports within the range of goods paying an excise duty. As we have more than once pointed out, the position of affairs is such that on this point the controlling power at home must give way. The practical question is: Will an attempt be made to appease the wrath of Manchester by the imposition of a so-called "countervailing" excise on the products of the Indian mills. If Mr. Westland has such a proposal to make, we need go no further back than to his speech in introducing the Tariff Bill to know that the course will be extremely distasteful to him. On that occasion Mr. Westland pointed out that a duty of this kind would not reach the cotton mills which have been established in Native States. The establishment of frontier customs posts between those States and British India was rightly described by the Finance Minister as "open to the very strongest objection," and, he added, "after for a long time preaching free transit to Native States, it would be impossible for us, for very shame, quite apart from the intrinsic objectionableness of the measure, to adopt a contrary policy on our own account." On the other hand, the absence of such frontier customs posts would be "to protect a foreign industry against our own." Mr. Westland might have gone further, and said that an excise duty payable by mills in Bombay, to which mills in Hyderabad or Rajputana were not subjected, would be effectual in diverting cotton enterprise from British India to the Native States. The Finance Minister, however, did not deem it necessary to argue the case further, for, after alluding to the effect an excise duty would have in "raising all sorts of difficulties in the matter of granting drawbacks," he emphatically added: "the question of levying duties on cotton goods is the question of levying imports duties only, and not of levying also an excise on local manufactures." All that we can say is that we earnestly hope that Mr. Westland will be able to dissuade the controlling authority at home from sending him out orders to be the mouthpiece in four months' time of a policy he so ably condemned last March. It is clear, however, from Mr. Fowler's speech in the House of Commons when introducing the Indian Budget, that in order to effect this, Lord Elgin and his Finance Minister must convince the Home Government that if cotton goods and yarns are, like all other imports, held liable to duty, such duty would not be of a protective character. If Mr. Westland succeeds in this it may reasonably be supposed that Mr. Fowler, who is a most conscientious administrator, will be prepared to abide by his own official declarations by refusing to insist at the dictate even of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, upon the levy of a "countervailing" excise. We believe that, not only can Mr. Westland prove that the import duty will be practically non-protective, but that he can also demonstrate that from the cost of its collection, and from the limited revenue it would produce, an excise duty would not render any very tangible aid in bringing about an equilibrium between the income and expenditure of the Government of India.

We learn on good authority that the Viceroy has been put in possession of some carefully-ascertained facts, which go to prove that the entire production of yarn in the country above twenty-fours does not exceed ten per cent. of the total output. Now, it so happens that the quantity of cotton yarn imported from abroad below twenty-fours is infinitesimal, so that it is only in relation to this six per cent. of higher counts that the product of the Indian mills can be said to enter into competition with cotton imports. With an abundant supply of long stapled cotton, and highly skilled labour available, Lancashire has a practical monopoly in the production of fine counts. An analysis of the returns for the past quarter of a century shows that the partial removal of the import duty in 1878, and its final abolition four years later, made practically no difference, either to the nature of the imports, or to the class of goods locally manufactured. English spinners have the monopoly of the fine spinnings, and leave to the Continent and to the East the manufacture of coarser counts. Therefore, if any spinners the other side of the Suez Canal benefit by the proposed excise on Indian goods, the money will find its way to Germany, and not to Lancashire. Those members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce who describe an import duty as "protective," may be asked to explain how it is that after the duties were partially abandoned, the ratio of increase of spindles in India diminished considerably, instead of augmenting year by year. The estimated value of the yarn produced in Indian mills is twelve crores, of which amount nearly half a crore relates to mills in Native States. Mr. Fowler in his Budget speech, said that all that is desired is for the "Indian manufacturer to submit to a countervailing duty, which will destroy the element of protection." Adopting the principle laid down by the Secretary of State we find that only six per cent. of the eleven-and-a-half crores value of cotton goods manufactured in British India—that is, some seventy lakhs—would be amenable to this impost. On the basis of the export returns of the last three years, drawbacks would have to be granted on more than half that amount, leaving only thirty-two lakhs worth of goods to be dealt with by the Customs Department. The excise on this amount at five per cent. would not go far beyond a lakh and a-half of rupees, to collect which a large staff would have to be engaged. After the cost of collection had been paid, the balance remaining for Imperial purposes would be very small indeed. This being the case, where is the financial advantage which alone would give Government any moral right to hamper an industry, giving employment to 130,000 persons, and representing to a large extent the mercantile enterprise of native capitalists? It would be unwise in the extreme to discourage the spirit of commercial enterprise, which has been fostered by British rule in India, by the adoption of a form of taxation which a well-known writer on political economy has rightly described as "having more than the disagreeableness of other direct taxation, and which though not more inquisitorial than income-tax, establishes an espionage and control over premises and processes of manufacture that are much more offensive as well as, sometimes, injurious." In whatever light it is viewed, the proposal of a "countervailing" excise duty cannot be defended, and its adoption will weaken that reputation for fair play of which the English people are justly proud.

FOREMOST in interest of the Bengal Agricultural Department's experiments in the past year have been those with regard to the production of silk and the eradication of pebrine. Mr. Nitya Gopal Mukerji was charged with the experiment for combating silkworm disease and rearing healthy seed. His report shows that seed to the amount of 2,134 ounces, produced by his methods, was sold during the year to cocoon-rearers in the silk districts. The greater portion of this seed was produced by a native cocoon-rearer, of Kagachira, who followed Mr. Mukerji's methods, but worked independently. The village of Kagachira being situated in the western outskirts of Malda, and frequented by cocoon-rearers, it was found easy to sell the seed, and a considerable profit was realised by the rearer. A large stock of healthy seed was circulated in this way, chiefly in the district of Malda, where it is said to be specially appreciated by native cocoon-rearers. The seed has usually given good results for more than one generation. There were, however, some cases of total or partial failure due to local infection. Encouraged by the success of the Kagachira cocoon-rearer, two other cocoon-rearers are at present receiving instructions from Mr. Mukerji, with the object of setting up similar establishments in two other villages in Malda. Experiments have also been made at Alipore by the Silk Committee of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India. From their report it seems, that as last year, Mr. Cleghorn found out that other caterpillars which feed on mulberry from their earliest stage, attack the mature leaf, apparently sucking the juice of them, and that he had been very successful with worms which he had raised on this principle, in place of following the usual plan of feeding young worms with immature leaf, the experiment was tried at Alipore, with the result that flacherie has entirely disappeared. The frequent feeding of the worms in the early stages has also been pursued, thereby greatly shortening the period required for ripening the crop. By reducing the amount of food, it was proved that the time taken till the worms spun could be greatly increased without apparently any detrimental effect to their health, but probably largely increasing thereby the risk of disease. Native cultivators in the districts compute twenty to twenty-two days in summer, and forty-five to fifty days in winter as the minimum between the hatching of the eggs and spinning of cocoons. The experiments at Alipore seem to show that these periods may be reduced to sixteen and thirty-five days respectively by feeding on a full scale in the early stages. In this manner the produce of pure seed should have a better chance of escaping pebrine, even in infected districts, the time being too short to enable disease to develop. The Nari variety, it is reported, has at last been entirely rooted out, none having been seen for several bunds and the length of time that it has taken to get rid of this strain is remarked upon in the report. Though disease is apparently absent however, the same precautions are adopted, as if the seed were of the very worst description. Each month male and female, used for seed, is carefully examined in a miscroscope. The walls and surroundings are plastered or white-washed with a mixture of sulphate of copper of each bund. Fumigation with sulphur is resorted to every month, and the strictest attention paid to cleaning all the accessories, destroying litter, etc. It is thus hoped to continue a healthy race, and every attention is now to be devoted to improvement of cocoons in size and quality of silk.

A GOVERNMENT resolution, issued on Saturday, notifies improved relations between the authorities of the Veterinary College and the Hospital for Animals, and there is more hope of the officers of the two institutions filling their respective functions harmoniously, and to their own satisfaction. Various rules of the hospital have been amended with this object in view. Further than this Government has made several concessions which will be to the interests of the hospital. The negociations which led to these are reviewed in the resolution. In September, 1892, as will be remembered, the Society requested that, instead of a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Presidency Magistrates on persons prosecuted for cruelty to animals by the agents of the Society, the whole amount of these fines might be paid to them, as is done at Calcutta and Madras. Thereon, and on the question regarding performance of operations in the Society's H

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

DEGRADATION OF CHINESE GENERALS.

TIENTSIN, Nov. 16.

General Wei, lately in command of the Chinese forces in Corea, has been beheaded in Pekin, and Generals Nieh and Yeh have been stripped of their honours.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 17.

The last batch of Japanese conscripts is being called out for service with the colours.

THE QUESTION OF AMERICAN MEDIATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.

According to a telegram received here, the Japanese Ministry will meet, to-morrow, to discuss the offer of mediation made by the United States, and to decide upon the course to be taken in regard thereto.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 18.

A Treaty, similar to that recently arranged with Great Britain, has been virtually concluded between the United States and Japan. Only some minor details remain to be settled.

ATROCITIES IN ARMENIA.

MEMORIAL TO LORD KIMBERLEY.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Armenian Society in a memorial to Lord Kimberley represents that the incidents of the Bulgarian atrocities have lately been reproduced at Sassoun, in Armenia. In the district named, the Bashi-Bazuks have massacred from six to ten thousand Armenians, and outraged and bayoneted hundreds of women.

The story is denied by the Porte.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

A telegram published here announces that the Sultan of Turkey is sending a Commission to investigate the atrocities alleged to have been committed by Turkish soldiers in Armenia. The British Embassy at Stamboul is also enquiring into the truth of the statements contained in the Armenian Society's memorial to Lord Kimberley.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Nov. 17.

The Committee of French Chamber has passed the special credits demanded by the Government on account of Madagascar.

INSPECTION OF THE INDIAN CARPET BY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Court Circular announces that her Majesty the Queen has inspected the Indian carpet intended for the Waterloo Chamber. It is the largest that has been made.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

FRIENDLINESS OF RUSSIAN PRESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.

The Russian Press continues to publish articles cordially hailing the prospect of a *rapprochement* with Great Britain. The *Novosti* applauds the action of the British Cabinet in seeking to end the war between China and Japan before it is too late, and condemns Germany for refusing to join in the proposed intervention of the Powers.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.

It is a matter of general comment here that the Czar loses no occasion for honouring the Prince of Wales in a marked manner.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 17.

The funeral of the late Czar will take place on Monday.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE CZAR.

The marriage of the Czar has been fixed for Friday next.

EARTHQUAKES IN ITALY AND SICILY.

ROME, Nov. 18.

A severe earthquake has occurred in Sicily and Southern Italy. The prolonged succession of shocks is occasioning intense alarm amongst the inhabitants of the affected districts, and much damage has already been caused. As the telegraph wires have been broken the full extent and results of the disaster are at present unknown. So far seven persons are reported to have been killed and a very large number injured.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The greatest floods that have been known of during the present century have occurred in the valleys of the Thames and Ouse. Immense damage has been done to property but no loss of life is yet reported.

Eton College is so surrounded by the waters that the boys have been dismissed to their homes.

From the West of England accounts are published of similar unprecedented floods, causing great destruction in various districts.

THE EXTRADITION OF JABEZ BALFOUR.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The extradition of Jabez Balfour has been deferred until the private suits brought against him in Argentina have been settled.

It is believed that these suits are of a friendly nature, arranged with the aim of deferring the extradition as long as possible.

ARRIVAL OF SIR M. DURAND.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand have arrived at Teheran.

THE ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 17.

In a match played between Mr. Stoddart's team and Victoria, Maclaren made two hundred and twenty-eight runs. It is declared to have been the finest display of cricket ever witnessed in Australia. The English team made three hundred and ninety-three runs with the loss of seven wickets.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 18.

The match between Stoddart's Eleven and Victoria was continued yesterday. The English Team made four hundred and sixteen runs before they were all put out.

THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, Nov. 17.

On his Excellency's arrival at Gondal yesterday, he was received by the Thakore Sahib, his Dewan Mr. Bezonji, and other officials, and escorted through Broad Street, bordered on either side by public buildings to the guest-house. During the afternoon he visited, in company of the Thakore Sahib, the Botanical Gardens, palace, and other buildings; dined with his Highness and the Rani in the evening, and witnessed a performance at the circus afterwards.

This morning his Excellency rode out to visit the tank, and left at midday for Rajkote.

Lord Harris was received at Rajkote by Major Celley, Commanding 23rd Native Infantry, Major Wray, Surgeon-Capts. Herbert and Sprague, Messrs. Chester, Macnaughton, Waddington, Weir, Morrison, and other gentlemen. Entering a shamiana erected behind the station their Highnesses the Thakore Sahibs of Dhrol, Limri, Wadhwan, Lakhtar, and other Chiefs were presented, his Excellency leaving afterwards for the Residency. Later in the afternoon he distributed the prizes to the students of Rajkumar College in the presence of the Chiefs and several officers and gentlemen. To-night there is an evening reception at the Residency.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 18.

Mail steamer Siam from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	2¼

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	102 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	56 5-8
Bar Silver	29

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	56,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	132,000	"
" " " Surats	*Nil.*	"
" Stock of Cotton	718,000	"
" " Surats	20,000	"

STRANGE SUICIDE OF A HAWKER.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday afternoon, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Bhagoo Tayajee, a hawker in vegetables, residing at Lohar Chawl. From the evidence adduced it appears, that on Friday afternoon the deceased, in company with a relative of his, went to the Crawford Markets, where he had some altercation with one Ebrahim Mahomed, a Mahomedan stall-keeper, on account of some money, which, it was alleged, deceased owed Ebrahim, when the latter, according to the evidence given by two witnesses, delivered two or three strong slaps on the deceased's face, and dealt him as many kicks over the abdomen and chest. Bhagoo then complained of giddiness, stating that he could not stand and asked his relative to take him home. He was accordingly taken home where, in the evening, he became unconscious, and the police had him conveyed to the G. T. Hospital. Dr. Charles Easdon, house surgeon to the Hospital, and Dr. Sidney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, were of opinion that death was due to opium-poisoning. Two witnesses who were examined before the coroner, said that the deceased was not in any difficulty, and was not in the habit of using opium or any other narcotic. The jury, however, coincided with the opinion expressed by the medical gentlemen, and returned a verdict accordingly. The following is the summary of the evidence :—

Sewram Gainoo, a hawker in vegetables, said that deceased was his cousin. He was about twenty-five years of age, and lived with him at Lohar Chawl. About 5 p.m., on Friday, witness and deceased went to the Crawford Markets, each carrying a basket to the vegetable stall of Ebrahim Mahomed who asked deceased to pay him Re. 1-4, which, he said, was due to him for vegetables. Deceased denied the debt. Ebrahim replied that deceased did owe him the money and that he should pay him and he caught hold of the deceased by his pyran. Ebrahim then gave the deceased two or three strong slaps on the face and kicked him twice or thrice on the abdomen and chest with great force. After this deceased paid Ebrahim Re. 1-2, stating that he would pay the balance subsequently. Deceased then told witness that he was feeling giddy and could not stand, and asked witness to take him home. Witness led deceased home walking, supporting him all the way, and having put him in bed, returned to the Crawford Markets. About 7 p.m., on returning home, witness found deceased unconscious and breathing heavily. The police were informed, and the deceased was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on the following morning. When Ebrahim kicked the deceased, the latter did not say anything. Deceased did not take anything in the way of medicine on the day in question. He was not in debt or in any trouble to witness's knowledge. He was not in the habit of using opium or any other narcotic. Witness could not account for his taking opium.

Another witness having corroborated the evidence of the first witness, Dr. Charles Easdon, stated that deceased on admission, was in a comatose and sinking condition, the pupils being contracted and fixed, the respiration stertorous, and the pulse weak and slow. The contents of the stomach removed by the pump had the colour and smell of opium. There were no external marks of injury on the body. He never regained consciousness, and died next morning.

Dr. Sidney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, who made an autopsy of the body said that the whole of the internal organs were healthy. The stomach contained about four ounces of brown coloured fluid smelling strongly of opium and pieces of opium were adherent to the mucous membrane of the stomach. From the *post-mortem* appearance, he was of opinion that the cause of death was opium-poisoning. The alleged assault on the deceased had nothing whatever to do with the death.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by opium, which he voluntarily administered to himself.

THE Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*,, in dealing with the question of Samoa, believes that a solution of the difficulties now in existence can only be arrived at by the German Foreign Office demanding that the British Government should leave the Samoa Islands to German administration. The answer of the British Government would immediately reveal the attitude which England intended to maintain.

NOT merely in Calcutta, but over a great part of India, writes the *Englishman* the news of the death or Mr. John A. Ralli will be received with sincere regret. Mr. Ralli was born in 1845 in London, and in 1869 married Miss Agelasto, and joined his father-in-law's firm, A. Agelasto and Co., of Calcutta. He came to Calcatta for the first time as manager of the firm in 1870, and remained till 1873, when he returned to England and managed the business there till 1887. In that year he joined the firm of Messrs. Ralli Bros., who shortly afterwards sent him out as their Manager to Calcutta, where he stayed till the end of 1892. He was transferred to Bombay last March, after spending two months at home, We believe it was his intention to retire from India for good next March. During his stay in Calcutta Mr. Ralli made himself extremly popular among all classes, especially among business men, and his sudden death has called forth a universal expression of regret on the part of both Europeans and Natives. Most of the ships in Port had their flags half-mast. Mr. Ralli was repeatedly elected Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce. The sporting community has good cause to mourn his death, for he encouraged sport in every form, He was an accomplished horseman and a fine, bold rider, and his kind general and amiable manner secured for him friends wherever he went He was a brother-in-law of Mr. Stephen Ralli the head partner of Messrs Ralli Brothers, Mr, Stephen Ralli having married his sister. He leaves a widow, a son, who left Eton last year and is at present at Oxford, and a daughter.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

THE news of the Czar's death, which had been expected for several days, reached London between 3 and 4 yesterday afternoon. The *Daily News* was the first to receive the intelligence, which came by wire from its Berlin correspondent, at about 3-45. The message was immediately displayed at the offices of the paper, in Bouverie Street, and caused some excitement, a crowd gathering in front of the premises. Within a few minutes special editions of the evening papers were being sold in the streets. About two hours later a Reuter's telegram arrived confirming the sad tidings, and about the same time one of the press agencies likewise received a confirmatory message. Official notification of it had not been received at the Russian Embassy up to a late hour in the evening, but about the same time that the *Daily News* telegram came announcing that the end had come a message reached the Embassy stating that the condition of the Czar was critical. This, however, had been the purport of several telegrams received during the last two days. The intelligence which arrived early in the week of a slight improvement in the condition of the Imperial patient, was not regarded as affording any hope of recovery, and when Tuesday's bulletins showed that his condition was weaker, and at the same time it was announced that the Prince and Princess of Wales had been summoned to Livadia, it was felt that the illustrious invalid was at the point of death. Indeed several reports were spread that the Czar had actually passed away, but that the official announcement was being withheld for a time for State reasons. This view received some colour from the circumstance that when the Princess of Wales and the Princesses Victoria and Maud arrived in London early in the week, they were dressed in the deepest mourning without a particle of colour. The Prince and Princess left London on their long and melancholy journey early on Wednesday morning, by special train from Charing Cross Station, and special steamer across the Channel. They were timed to reach Livadia to-morrow (Saturday) evening, and they heard at Vienna that the Czar was no more. Her Majesty the Queen, who is at Balmoral still and who liked the Czar for his domestic virtues, obtained an official intimation of the lamentable event about 7 o'clock last evening. The Court will of course go into mourning, and there will be some amount of official and public mourning displayed. All the royal engagements have been countermanded. Much sympathy is felt with the Czarewitch and Princess Alix on the sad circumstances under which their betrothal has taken place. The bravery with which the Czar has borne his sufferings and the knowledge that his highest aim as a ruler has been to preserve the peace of the world have made a very great impression in this country; and I hear that M. de Staal, the excellent Russian Ambassador, has been quite touched by the depth and evident sincerity of the sorrow evoked in England ever since it was known that his Majesty's life was in danger. We may not be so demonstrative in showing our grief as our friends across the Channel; but the British nation from the Queen down to her meanest subject deplores the loss of one who, though his political ideas were not such as find favour in these isles, was in his private life a pattern for all men and who by his hatred of war conferred a blessing not only upon his own subjects but upon the world at large. Every one knows now of his ardent and fixed desire to prevent bloodshed. Some day we shall learn how he resisted certain reactionary influences in his own country, and when all the facts are known his reputation will not suffer. Will his inexperienced and youthful successor, favourable as is the impression formed of him by those who are acquainted with him, be able to exhibit equal power of resistance to the same and similar influences? This is the thought that is uppermost in the minds of all thoughtful observers of foreign politics, and that add so enormously to the lamentations everywhere being expressed to-day.

Whatever else may be said about Lord Rosebery's important pronouncement at Bradford on the subject of the House of Lords the Prime Minister certainly deserves credit for having introduced a little much-needed life into the political discussions of the Recess. I am afraid this may be thought a mild way of describing an event which threatens—and so far only threatens—to cause an upheaval compared with which the party controversies of recent years are mere child's play. One of the charges brought against the Premier's utterances on Saturday are that they are wanting in definiteness. Lord Salisbury in the powerful speech he delivered at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, echoed this complaint. Clearness and distinctness are, says the leader of the Conservative party, the essence of the *referendum* as an institution. "Clearness and distinctness" are the two elements which are absolutely absent from the statement of the Prime Minister. In other words the same criticism is being indulged in by some of Lord Rosebery's own followers. They wanted to know in so many words what steps the Government actually intend to take to prevent the House of Lords rejecting measures passed by the Commons. Lord Rosebery does not tell them this for one of two good reasons. Either he does not know or he thinks it would be premature to show his hand at present. He merely says this. The Government will propose a resolution that in some way or another will affirm the House of Commons to be the predominant partner. That is the kernel of his deliverance, and certainly one can sympathise with those who expected that Lord Rosebery even if he did not go so far as to propose the abolition of the "gilded dungeon," as he styled the hereditary chamber, would at any rate have announced his intention to deprive the peers of their veto. As Mr. Labouchere unkindly reminds the Premier this is what, the Leeds Conference demanded, and to their decision his lordship rather too hastily, as he appears to have discovered, committed himself In the course of his remarks Lord Rosebery insisted upon the magnitude of the task to be accomplished, and said that if Liberals meant business they must be prepared to take off their waistcoats as well as their coats. Mr. Labouchere, apparently oblivious of the existence of Mrs. Ormiston Chant, declares that he is prepared not only to divest himself of the garments specified by Lord Rosebery, but also of his shirt and trousers, but only on condition that the Government will submit to the electors the question whether every measure approved by a majority of the House of Commons shall become law in the same Session whether the Lords approve or not. It has been assumed that Lord Rosebery's declarations mean a dissolution shortly after Parliament reassembles, but this assumption is hardly borne out by the Prime Minister's language, and the feeling of the Liberal party as a whole seems at present to be decidedly against an appeal to the constituencies until some further progress has been made with the Newcastle Programme. Much or everything well depend upon the way the country eventually takes the Prime Minister's proposals. So far "clearness and distinctness" are not the most marked characteristics of the comments made by Liberals on the Ministerial plan. While they are grateful to the Government for having made up their minds to propose a resolution, they are disposed to reserve their enthusiasm until they know what the resolution will contain. The Municipal elections yesterday will perhaps not encourage Lord Rosebery to be in too great a hurry to dissolve Parliament. There was in some quarters an expectation that Lord Salisbury would in the Scotch capital have tried to take the wind out of Lord Rosebery's sail by unfolding a scheme of reform to bring the House of Lords into somewhat closer relation with the country. But he did not do so, possibly on account of the failure with which his previous effort in the same direction met some years ago. What Lord Salisbury did not do the *Times* has since done. In a leading article which is being much commented upon the leading journal proposes the virtual reconstitution of the second Chamber. This plan follows the lines of Lord Salisbury's former Bill so far as life peerages are concerned, but in other respects goes much further. If Unionists were wise they would follow the advice of their principal organ and set about reforming the Upper Chamber as soon as possible. That it will continue to exist very much longer exactly in its present form no sensible politician thinks. The strongest point in Lord Salisbury's speech many think was what he said about the House of Commons and India; but there was much force in his argument that if the House of Lords is one-sided so are the well-to-do classes in this country.

The Prime Minister went down to Bristol on Tuesday to perform a dual civic function—receive the freedom of the City and unveil a statue of Burke, which has been erected by Sir W. H. Wills, one of Mr. Gladstone's recently created baronets and head of the well-known firm of tobacco manufacturers. The visit was a very hurried one. Lord Rosebery leaving London by the nine o'clock express from Paddington, and leaving Bristol to return at 3 p.m. It was also a somewhat depressing visit, as the rain poured down in torrents the whole time, so that the open-air proceedings were of the briefest, and the speeches had all to be delivered indoors. Moreover, the fates were unpropitious in other ways; for Sir W. H. Wills, the donor of the statue to the city, who was to have taken part in the proceedings, had met with an accident which prevented his presence; and he had to be represented by his neighbour Lord Cook in presenting to the people of Bristol, the memorial of a statesman who was for some years their representative. Lord Rosebery has been the recipient of the freedom of several of the Scottish cities and burghs; but Bristol is the first English city which has so honoured him. He is the fourth distinguished man to whom Bristol has paid this compliment, his predecessors on the roll of its honorary citizens being the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Clarence, and Lord Roberts of Kandahar. Lord Rosebery delivered two neat and appropriate speeches, but the longer of the two—that which followed the unveiling of the statue of Burke—was only of half-an-hour's duration. It was for the most part a panegyric of the character of Burke, and abounded in literary and historic allusions. Burke, he described as a statesman who loved reform, but hated revolution, and was, when duty called, superior to party ties or private friendship. When, in 1764, Burke found himself excluded from office for life, he did not settle down to the functions of a barren and windy opposition, but seized and grappled, with vast force, the huge problem of Indian administration; a topic which, in Great Britain, was then imperfectly understood and imperfectly appreciated. With a courage which may almost seem heroic he brought the great proconsul of those days, Warren Hastings, to an impeachment which was, indeed, unsuccessful, but which will always remain one of the most enduring monuments of his fame. Lord Rosebery proceeded to point out that although largely unsuccessful in getting the political reforms he advocated adopted during his life, Burke's great policy of conciliation in India and in Ireland was largely carried out after his death. The inscription on the statue includes the following sentence from Burke's last speech to the Bristolians :—"I wish to be a member of Parliament to have my share of doing good and resisting evil." Some speculation is being indulged in as to whether Lord Rosebery had seen this before he made his speech in the Council House. Courtesy to his hosts compelled him, to say smarter things about municipal life, but as Lord Salisbury would say the Prime Minister must surely have had his tongue "mentally if not material in his cheek" when he tried to make out that the position of a town councillor is so superior to that of an M. P. No doubt the former enjoys the advantage of seeing the results of his work more quickly than the latter; but would the Premier have wished that Edmund Burke for instance should have been a town councillor of Bristol instead of its Parliamentary representative? One of the most interesting features of Burke's career was, as Lord Rosebery himself pointed out, that his success was posthumous. The Premier though he may be a young man in a hurry, will soon learn if he has not already learned, that great measures of national or imperial importance cannot be pushed through with the rapidity and insonciance characteristic of the London County Council, of which he is naturally very proud. Still there is a good deal in what he says. No one can visit the House of Commons very often without being reminded of the waste of power that goes on there. Three-fourths of the members present may be seen idling their time in the lobbies, on the terrace, or in the smoking rooms, because they have nothing better to do. If some reasonable attempt had been made years ago to properly utilise the services of the people's representatives necessary legislation would not have got into such arrears, and the cry for Home Rule would not have been so strong as it is or perhaps I should say was. The representatives of each nationality—English, Scotch, and Irish—might surely meet simultaneously in separate chambers to thrash out legislation affecting their own country. The establishment of Grand Committees is a tardy and somewhat imperfect recognition of the fact that the House of Commons, though it be the "predominant partner," is one of the most unbusinesslike assemblies in the world.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, has been addressing the Bradford Chamber of Commerce on the subject of trade depression and suggested remedies. Mr. Shaw Lefevre—*cela va sans dire*—is not a believer in bimetallism, and he laid before the Bradford Chamber some of the conclusions which he had drawn from the evidence as to the fall in prices of commodities laid before the Royal Commission on Agriculture, of which he was chairman. He believed that a small appreciation of gold had taken place, but not to anything like the extent alleged by the bimetallists. He pointed out that since the Currency Commission, which sat in 1888, had reported much new light had been shed on the subject, tending to negative the proposition that the appreciation of gold was to any serious degree, if at all, the cause of the fall in prices. There had been a remarkable increase in the production of gold in late years, and at the present time the quantity lying in the five principal banks of Europe was £34,000,000 more than it was a year ago. Yet prices had continued to fall. Moreover, contrary to the views held by many authorities on currency that wages fell with prices, there had been no general fall in the money value of wages during the last twenty or thirty years, but there had, in most trades, actually been an increase in wages. Labourers' wages would now go from 30 to 40 per cent. further in the purchase of commodities, and artisans' wages from 20 to 25 per cent. further, than they did twenty years ago. There had therefore, he contended, not been the evil results to the great mass of the population which the bimetallist predicted; from the low prices. His view was that the low prices were due, not to any changes in the relative value of the precious metals, but to the vastly increased facilities for production and transport which had come into operation during the past few years. The cheapness of production caused by the progress of invention fully explained the fall in values. At the same time, the reaction following a period of excessive and often foolish speculation, and the large investments of English Capital abroad between 1888 and 1891, together with the great economic disturbance in the United States "due to their serious errors in finance and currency," amply accounted for the present depression. "The very magnitude of our existing investments and the interests due upon them," added the Right Hon. Gentleman," made it difficult for our creditors to take more of our manufactures, and the great fall in prices had undoubtedly added to the difficulty in remitting the interest in the shape of produce." To this cause he attributed our falling off in exports. The speech was a closely reasoned one and full of statistical matter; it appears to have been attentively followed, although delivered in a district where the bimetallists are strong, it would probably be at variance with the views of a majority of those who heard it.

MR. JOHN MORLEY, replying to a deputation from the Town Council of Dublin which awaited him, on Oct. 29, in Dublin Castle to urge him to use his influence in getting the Government to release all the Irish prisoners convicted under the Treason Felony Act in English prisons, said the Home Secretary was not directly personally responsible for the decision not to release these men. That decision was arrived at by the whole Cabinet, and he did not want to shirk responsibility for his part in it. He denied that he had ever pledged himself to the amnesty of dynamiters, and said that in dealing with such crimes they could not take the question of motive into account. He recognised no claim of these men for special or extraordinary clemency. When the proper time came, however, he would be ready to reconsider the question with every desire to make concessions to a current of popular sentiment in Ireland, which was not without some justification in the past history of the country.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2ND NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain C. F. Preston, with the Overland Mails of the 2nd November, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at noon, on Sunday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Alban, Mr G W
Barefoot, Mr C A
Barefoot, Mr J J
Buchner, Mr R
Boulton, Mr
Cook, Mr
Colvin, Mrs and Miss
Dickson, Mr
Ferguson, Mrs B and child
Gray, Mr
Lister, Capt
Moody, Mrs, 2 children and Governess
Newnham, Mr
Scott, Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col
Stephens, Mr and Mrs
Thomas, Mr J W
Young, Mr Macworth

FROM BRINDISI.

Acworth, Mr H A
Andrae, Mr C
Ball, Mr E
Caccia, Mr and Mrs
Channier, Mr and Mrs
Christien, Mr F F
Evans, Sir G H
Fraser, Miss
Fraser, Mr and Mrs, and infant
Germain, Mr
Gwilt, Mr J D
Hill, Hon Justice and Mrs
Hamilton, Capt
Moorhead, Mr
Martin, Mr
Martin, Mr (Jr)
O'Kinealy, Mr
Petheram, Sir C
Rampini, Hon Justice
Roosing, Capt
Sayn, Mr
Spinner, Mr and Mrs J
Vaughan, Mr and Mrs E S
Waterhouse, Miss
Young, Mr F G

FROM ISMAILIA.—Brittain, Mr

FROM ADEN.—Howe, Rev W G

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON Nov. 2.

THE COURT.

The Queen is expected to return to Windsor from Balmoral about Nov. 12.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, left London, on Wednesday morning *en route* for Livadia. The journey has been undertaken in compliance with urgent telegraphic requests from the Tsarina.

POLITICAL.

Lord Rosebery, on Saturday, addressed a great meeting at Bradford, in explanation of the policy of the Government in the next Session. He believed the general election, when it came, would be fought not on Home Rule, but on the constitution of the House of Lords, which at present was a simple party organization. The Government would propose a resolution for a revision of the powers of the second Chamber, which, if adopted by the House of Commons, would be submitted to the electors.

Lord Salisbury, on Tuesday, addressed a great Unionist meeting in the Empire Palace Theatre, Edinburgh. He said the Home Rule movement, though not quite dead, did not now occupy the prominent position which it did two or three years ago. But within the past three days a big red herring had been drawn across the trail, when the Prime Minister had come forward to propose the suppression of one of the branches of the Legislature. He did not believe Lord Rosebery was in earnest, but they must deal with his portentous utterance as it presented itself. He criticized the proposition, and pointed out that any attempt to carry it out would necessarily put a stop to all other legislation.

IRELAND.

Mr. John Morley, received at Dublin Castle, on Monday, a deputation from the Dublin Corporation, who urged him to bring his influence to bear on the Government to grant an amnesty to the Irish political prisoners. In reply, Mr. Morley, after explaining that it was contrary to his practice to listen to applications for the revision of sentences, said he took it that they were there to make a representation of Irish opinion which they wished him to submit to the Government, and that was a request which he felt he could not justly refuse. The Lord Mayor said that they came solely to ask for mercy. Mr. Morley promised to report faithfully the representations of the deputation to the Government.

GENERAL.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, on Wednesday, entertained at a banquet the Conservators of the rivers Thames and Lea, and the members of the Port of London Marine Board. In proposing the toast of "The Corporation of the City," Mr. Ritchie bore testimony from his official experience to the ability and efficiency with which that body performed its duties, criticized the composition of the Unification Commission, condemned the nature of its reference, and, while expressing his dissent from some of its conclusions, thought the City might fairly and properly consent to give up its present peculiar and exceptional position with regard to some matters of no great importance.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M. P., read a paper on Monday before the Bradford Chamber of Commerce on "The Fall of Prices, Depression, and Bimetallism," in which he cited numerous facts that seemed to him to be totally inconsistent with the fundamental proposition of bimetallists, that gold had appreciated in value.

At the Newcastle diocesan conference on Wednesday a resolution was adopted, after some discussion, declaring "Christian morality requires that a wage sufficient to maintain the worker in a condition of decent comfort should be a first charge on produce, due consideration being made for the varying standard of life in different trades."

At Friday's meeting of the London County Council the recommendition of the Licensing Committee to refuse a licence to the Empire Music-hall, except on Condition of abolishing the promenade, was confirmed by a very large majority. An application was made on Wednesday to the High Court on the part of Mr. Edwardes, director of the Empire Theatre, for a *mandamus* to the London County Council to hear and determine an application by him for a licence for that theatre, and also for a *certiorari* to bring before the Court to be quashed a resolution of the Council withdrawing the licence except on certain conditions. Mr. Edwardes's affidavit in support of the application made certain serious allegations of combination between members of the Licensing Committee of the County Council and other persons in arranging for opposition to the renewal of the licence. A rule *nisi* was granted.

The Swazi Deputation, consisting of six indunas, accompanied by an interpreter, arrived in England on the mail steamer Athenian on Saturday evening. The deputation was introduced to Lord Ripon, on Wednesday.

The Foreign Office has received a telegram from the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg announcing the safe arrival of Mr. Trevor Battye at Archangel. A letter has since been received from Mr. Trevor Battye, explaining the circumstances of his visit to and stay in Kolguev as the normal outcome of a well-considered plan.

The eight annual meeting of supporters of the Egypt Exploration Fund was held on Friday. The treasurer's report showed that the expenditure of the past year had been £2,416 and the receipts £1,773. The chairman, Sir John Fowler, was glad to be able to state that there was now little danger of the destruction of the temples of Philæ.

A conference of the iron and allied industries, called by the British Iron Trade Association, was held in Glasgow, on Tuesday. Mr. W. Jacks, M.P., presided, and, while recognising the conditions of depression under which the industry at present laboured, thought there were circumstances justifying the hope that it might revive and hold its own against foreign effort.

The second annual congress of the National Free Labour Association was opened on Tuesday in the Foresters-hall, Clerkenwell-road. Mr. J. Chandler presided, and in his opening address referred to the gratifying progress of the association, which, he said, had been formed to counteract the tyranny and methods of the new trade unions. Resolutions condemnatory of strikes and demanding a restriction of picketing were unanimously carried. At Wednesday's sitting resolutions were carried protesting against the reintroduction of the Employers' Liability Bill with a clause prohibiting contracting out, expressing satisfaction with the steady progress of free labour principles, and calling for restrictions on the immigration into this country of pauper aliens.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, on Saturday, the returns showed the number of fever cases in the hospitals to be 2,894, an increase of 109 compared with the previous fortnight. The small-pox cases numbered 48, a decrease of 17.

By an explosion of fire-damp at Sandwell Park Colliery, West Bromwich, on Saturday morning, 12 colliers sustained injuries, and nine of them are lying in the West Bromwich Hospital, the others having been able to return to their homes. One of the injured men has since died.

The Intercolonial steamer Wairarapu, from Sydney, was wrecked on Sunday off the coast of New Zealand. One hundred and eleven passengers and 23 of the crew were drowned. The survivors were only rescued after being exposed on the rocks for 30 hours.

At Wakefield, on Saturday, John Thomas Hall, manager to Messrs. Leatham, Tew, and Co., Bankers, of Wakefield, Pontefract, and Normanton, was remanded in custody on a charge of stealing 1,257 £5 notes, the property of the firm.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

The Czar Alexander III.; Col. Keith Jopp, Bombay Ret.; Lt.-Gen. R. J. Eager; Lt.-Col. John Paget; Lt.-Col. J. P. Caudill, R.A.; A.-C.-G. R. Cumming; Mr. W. Hudleston, C.S.I.; Mr. C. E. Kane; Rev. the Hon. C. L. Courtenay, M.A.; M. Honore Mercier; Mr. Walter.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GOVERNOR'S CAMP, JUNAGAD, Nov. 15.

AFTER dining quietly, last night, at the guest house, his Excellency and staff, accompanied by Sir Charles Olivant, drove to the railway station, where his Highness the Maharaja of Bhownugger, the Kumar Shri Bhowsinghji, Mr. Proctor-Sims, Captain Cox, Aide-de-Camp, Mr. Vithaldas Samaldas, Dr. Burjorjee, and other gentlemen were assembled to take farewell of his Excellency. After saying good-bye to those present, the Governor entered his carriage, which had been gaily decorated with flags, and the special train left the terminus for Junagad, the next place on the tour to be visited.

The arrival here was at an early hour, and the train was run through the station to the special siding, near the guest house, where on a platform covered by carpets and decorated extensively with flags, his Highness the Nawab of Junagad was in waiting to receive his Excellency. His Highness was accompanied by his brother Adil Khan, the Vizier Bahuddinbhai, and Mr. Haridas, the Dewan, his own body-guard, and the State Imperial Lancers being drawn up on the road leading to the guest-house. At this State, too, there was a road to be opened, but not as at Bhownugger one driven through the heart of a populous city, but a steep path cut in zigzags up the side of an almost precipitous hill to the Musulman shrine of Data. As the ceremony of opening this road was to be performed at the top thereof, no time was to be lost, and, preceded by the Nawab his Excellency and party drove to the foot of the chain of hills, and there taking horse proceeded to make the ascent. The road cut through the forest was bounded on either side by thick jungle, the principal trees being the teak and black wood, and ascended, as before remarked, by steep zigzags up the mountain sides. After climbing about 1,000 feet, a small plateau, the Koyla Vizier was reached, and gave a welcome rest to the blown horses.

From here a magnificent view was obtained to the right, and about 1,000 feet higher up was the Girnar Hill with the celebrated Jain temples, visited by his Excellency on a former occasion. Perched near the summit below, and only separate from the range by a shallow river, was the town of Junagad, the white mosques and the blue water of the Mohota Salar glittering in the morning sunshine. The town itself is surrounded by a wall throughout its entire circumference, and inside this again and overhanging the river, is the uperkot, or citadel, fortified likewise by a strong wall and the remains of a moat. Here are to be seen several Buddhist caves not in best state of preservation, although cut as usual out of the solid rock. Leaving the city the eye followed the windings of the river over a vast plain to the village of Sheepur, where could be discerned the buttresses still standing, the only monuments of the large bridge swept away in recent floods.

After a short halt here, the hill was again faced, and in about twenty minutes the bridle road itself stopped, and the remainder of the journey had to be done on foot, up several flights of steps. Here the old pathway up the mountain could be seen, and it was hard to realize how the lepers and the infirm and aged folk who visit this shrine could ever have attained their object. Indeed we were told that as their religion forbids them to make the ascent otherwise than on foot, a four-days' journey from bottom to top was not an unusual occurrence. On a level space, near the shrine, a shamiana had been erected, and having taken his seat therein Adil Khan read the following address :—

Your Excellency.—It gives me special pleasure to see you this morning, at my request, on the top of this hill, which is called Datar, as Datar (i.e., the Generous) was the familiar name of a great Mahomedan Oulia (sage), Jamial Shah Pir, who is said to have come from Thatha, in Sind, and to have been sent to Junagadh for the propagation of the Mahomedan faith, by his spiritual preceptor Pir Pathitha, in the reign of Rah Mandalik about six hundred years ago. It is believed that the old sage disappeared in the adjacent cave, and ever since this hill held sacred by the Mahomedans, who come to pay their homage from distant parts of India. Rajputs and other Hindus also pay reverence to it. In honour of Jamial Shah Datar, a fair, on the anniversary of his disappearance, is held here as well as at the foot of the hill, where the shrine, called *Datar na Chhilo*, is situated near the Prince Victor Leper Asylum, which your Excellency was pleased to open in April last year. The pilgrims found great inconvenience in coming up the hill owing to the want of a proper road, and great steepness from the Shakar Kui to the top. This has now been removed, and I must thank my kinsman, Vazier Bahauddinbhai, who has contributed very largely to the completion of this work. He erected the adjacent musjid, and also the old building, and built these steps as well as the rest-houses at the foot, half the way at Koyla Vazier, and on the top, at a considerable cost. He has also constucted a reservoir at Koyla Vazier, and a stepped well at the foot, which are a great boon to thirsty pilgrims. The State has made the bridle-road up to Shakar Kui, and the bridge at the foot of the hill, over the Kalwa river, is, as your Excellency has seen, under construction. Thus pilgrims will, with comfort and convenience, visit the sacred cave on this hill, and it is this humble work of ours I now ask your Excellency, with your permission, to be so pleased as to declare open for the public. Your Excellency will naturally share with us the blessings of the pilgrims as your name will be connected with this work. In conclusion, I should not lose this opportunity of expressing my best thanks to your Excellency for the favour you have done in giving me the r

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 16.

THE enquiry was resumed to-day at the Municipal Hall. Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Furdunji Kanga appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Khare and Mr. Gokhale, pleaders, appeared for the defence.

At the outset Mr. Branson called upon the defence to produce the account books and papers of Mr. Bapat's and the *samadashkats* passed by Girdhar to him. Mr. Branson said that the application for the production of the accounts and *samadashkats* had been made so far back as the 10th October and on 1st of November time had been given to Mr. Bapat to produce them to-day at the latest, as that was the last day he called upon the defence to produce them.

The President, referring to his notes, said, that on the 1st of November when the matter was discussed time was allowed to Mr. Bapat for production of the papers of which notice had been given, and it was ordered that no further extension would be given as already a long time had elapsed.

Mr. Khare then made a statement which, Mr. Branson said, should be taken down in Mr. Khare's own words, and thereupon.

Mr. Khare said: What I have to say is this. My client sent a man last week to get the papers from Poona, but that man returned and reported that he could not find the papers. My client's household things are thoroughly disarranged, and unless Mr. Bapat himself goes down to Poona, we cannot find out the papers.

Mr. Kothare: This is not a satisfactory reply at all. I consider this a lame excuse.

Mr. Khare: If Mr. Bapat is able to go down personally we shall be able to produce them.

Mr. Branson remarked that the explanation was absurd. It was not necessary for Mr. Bapat himself to go to Poona to fetch the papers. Anybody who could read and write could have found and brought them. If the man could not find the particular papers wanted he could have brought the whole of the papers.

Mr. Khare: I have already said that my client does not keep regular books of accounts. He may have some rough accounts here and there.

Mr. Kothare: We particularly wanted to know whether there are any *samadashkats* passed by Girdhar to Mr. Bapat.

Mr. Khare: There is one *samadashkat*.

Mr. Kothare: Why don't you then produce it. You ought to have produced it at once if you have got it as it would throw light upon the case. You ought to have sent for all the papers.

Mr. Khare: All my client's things are so disarranged that we cannot find out the papers unless Mr. Bapat personally goes to Poona.

The President: The other day you told us, Mr. Khare, that you would send a man to get the papers as suggested by us. We cannot understand why the papers are not yet forthcoming.

Mr. Khare: We did send a man, and he returned saying that he could not find them. Now, what can we do?

Mr. Kothare: Do I understand you to say that no man with certain instructions from you would be able to find them out?

Mr. Khare: No, Sir; unless Mr. Bapat is allowed to go we shall not be able to produce them.

The President: It is a very material and serious matter. You were given notice as long as the 10th of October to produce the papers and you have failed to do so, and now put forward an excuse which is not satisfactory. It is as good as saying that you do not like to produce them.

Mr. Branson: During the period at the disposal of the defence the whole of the contents of Mr. Bapat's house with the house itself could have been brought to Baroda. (Laughter.)

Mr. Khare: But even the prosecution have not produced to us all the papers we wanted. I make, however, no complaint about it as I know the prosecution and, especially, my friend Mr. Kanga are overworked, and they have to give us time to search for the papers thinking that we are also hard-worked. I only say that the prosecution with greater assistance than we have have not been able to produce all the papers.

Mr. Kanga: As regards the official papers such as were in Baroda have been produced; the privileged papers could not, of course, be produced. There must be some delay in producing such papers as were in the districts, or had to be sent for from other offices, but what has all that to do with what we are now discussing.

Mr. Khare: I do not mean to say that they will not be produced when found. In the same manner we shall produce our papers when found.

Mr. Branson: But why not send for all the papers you have? You do not seem to have taken any pains to produce any papers.

Mr. Khare: It would be certainly very inconvenient to send for all the papers. Your honours say that you cannot understand the reason why I have not produced the accounts but how can we bring the whole house here?

The President: My colleagues and I are of opinion that if you had wished to produce them you could have done so. You could have sent your agent or a trusted man, and he could have easily brought the things here. If you fail to do so and put forward such an excuse we must draw the natural presumption.

Mr. Khare said that whatever conclusion the court might draw, he was unable to produce the papers unless Mr. Bapat was able to go.

The President: Cannot Mr. Bapat send another man, who could make a bundle of all the papers, and putting them in a portfolio bring them here?

Mr. Khare: No, Sir.

Mr. Kothare thought this very strange and remarked that any man who could read accounts would have been able to bring the papers. The defence had sufficient time to produce the papers, and as they had not yet done so the court would draw their presumption from such refusal to produce the *samadashkat* and the papers of accounts.

Mr. Khare applied for a postponement of the case in order to enable Mr. Bapat to go and bring the papers.

The President said that it would simply delay the proceedings unnecessarily.

Mr. Khare said that the case would have to be ultimately postponed when the prosecution closed their case.

Mr. Branson said that he did not wish to oppose to any reasonable application made by Mr. Khare. He had not sufficient time to look to all the papers, so he could not say when he would close the case for the prosecution. He would very probably give a definite answer on Monday as to whether he would now close the prosecution, or take some more cases. He knew from his personal experience that Mr. Kanga had no rest or even time to take his meals. He worked early from morning till late at night but even he had not been able to go through the voluminous evidence in the case.

Mr. Khare said that over-work had nearly broken him down, and he applied that the court be closed for Saturday.

Shrimant Bahadur Gunpatrao: Do you want leave on personal grounds of your health.

Mr. Khare: Yes, Sir.

The President: Then we are inclined to close the court for to-morrow.

After some evidence had been recorded the court adjourned till Monday.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.
Cable Sierra Leone Accra right.
Turkish route interrupted between Fao and Busreh.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon on Friday, the 23rd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom; during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th November, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	18	5	12 a.m.	0	12
Suez	18	1	0 p.m.	0	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 18th November, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	18	..	4
" Karachi	..	6	..	1
" Madras	..	18	..	1

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR E. Buck's estate at Mashobra, which was lately bought by the Rana of Koti, has been rented to the Government of India, in perpetuity, for the Viceroy's use at a yearly rental of Rs. 25,000, and all repairs to be done by the tenant.

OWING to the combination of the Hindu inhabitants of Surat and the adjacent villages to abstain from drinking liquor or toddy, the vendors of those articles find their occupation growing profitless and unsafe. Their idle brains are therefore used in propagating *canards* regarding the intention of Government to recoup themselves in other ways for the loss in the revenue from liquor. It is said, and believed by ignorant people, that the duty on salt will be considerably raised. The price of salt is, therefore, going up; and in the Randeir town, salt is sold at three rupees per maund.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART, arrived at Dera Ismail Khan on Wednesday morning, and will remain there for the present, making it the headquarters of the Punjab Frontier Force. There is no further news from Wano or Jandola.

EIGHT sales of Bengal opium and seven months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay have yielded about 4¾ crores of rupees, or 66¼ lakhs more than the estimate. The November sales in Bengal showed an improvement of 4¾ lakhs on the estimate, but there was a falling-off of 6¾ lakhs in the revenue in Bombay during October.

THERE is at last some prospect that the projected railway for Bhagalpur to Bansi will become an accomplished fact. The case for the proposed line was stated very clearly at the influential public meeting held at Bhagalpur on the 12th instant; and it is to be hoped that Government will meet the promoters in a liberal spirit. The meeting, as will be seen from our report published yesterday, expressed complete confidence in Sir W. Hudson, to whom the scheme is very largely due, and in those who are associated with him in the enterprise.

IT is proposed to hold an open polo tournament at Rawalpindi about the end of January after the Infantry Polo Tournament. In order to allow station teams and others which cannot muster up enough ponies to enter for the ordinary five chukkur games, it has been decided to restrict the chukkurs to three of 8 minutes each, and to allow no more than 10 ponies to be played by each team. Under these conditions a good many teams, which would have otherwise fought shy, ought to enter, and the tournament should be a great success. Mr. Pack Beresford, R. H. A., is acting Honorary Secretary.

REFERENCE was made some time ago to a big law suit that was impending in the Madras Presidency—the Pittapore zemindary case—in which the adopted son of the late zemindar has brought an action against his natural son, a minor, who was placed by the Madras Court of Wards in charge of the property. The claim was founded on the allegation that the minor was a supposititious child and the suit has been under hearing in the district court of Rajamundry for the past three months. We are sorry to hear that its course has been interrupted by a painful incident. The Judge of Rajamundry happened to be Mr. J. H. Ross, whose name some years ago, when he was Registrar of the High Court, came prominently before the public in connection with the Ross-Morgan case. Subsequently to that trial Mr. Ross was transferred to the Judgeship of Madura, while on his part he took proceedings in the High Court for a divorce, making Mr. Clarke of the Revenue Settlement Department the co-respondent. The Court, however, saw no reasons for dissolving the marriage, and the parties were left in the *status quo ante*. A reconciliation, we believe, was afterwards effected, and Mr. Ross was transferred to Rajamundry. As a District Judge he has given the greatest satisfaction, and is, we are told, looked upon by common consent as the ablest judicial officer in the mofussil. During the Pittapore case, which has already lasted three months, Mr. Ross has been thoroughly overworked, sitting in Court till late every evening and spending the early morning in summarising and studying the evidence of the preceding day. While thus engaged news was received that Mr. Clarke had been transferred from the south with a settlement party to the Northern Circars and would thus be obliged to come to Rajamundry, the very place where Mr. Ross was stationed. The latter applied at once for a transfer, but was told that it could not be granted till the case was finished, especially as he was doing it so well. With this trouble added to the strain of overwork Mr. Ross became so unhinged that his mind gave way. Another Judge was at once despatched to take up the conduct of the case from the point where Mr. Ross had left it—but the sad occurrence has created a painful impression throughout the Madras Presidency, and especially in legal circles.

LAST Monday writes the *Pioneer*, was a red-letter day in the history of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, that unique feature in the educational institutions of India—which on that day formally added the Strachey Hall to its inventory of buildings. It is perhaps the only establishment connected with the diffusion of high education upon which we can look with entire satisfaction. Its entire independence of the Government and of the Department of Public Instruction has already given it a tone that is entirely different to that of those mere forcing houses for the production of the graduate, the State Colleges. Though its numbers have been growing rapidly they are not yet large; but its influence is already wide. As the Lieutenant Governor remarked in his speech on the occasion, it has given an impulse to Mahomedan education throughout the Province, and indeed throughout India. It is safe to say that what has been achieved could not have been achieved by any other man in India than Sir Syed Ahmed. It is his zeal in the cause that has inspired others to take an interest in it, and the trust which all repose in the fairness and singlemindedness of his character has led them to gladly commit to him that entire control that is essential to the prosperity of a new undertaking. Very fortunate, too, in his English staff, whose relations with their pupils and Indian colleagues have always stood on a footing of cordiality, through their exertions and example he has been able to see the spirit growing up about its walls that he wished to see. It is of such beginnings that great educational institutions with character and vitality of their own spring, as distinguished from those which a Government grant can create, or the withholding of a grant destroy. The future of the Aligarh College is now assured. But those connected with it are not satisfied with what has been done. Success brings its penalties, and the accommodation is now insufficient to take in those who would enter. The number of students in the boarding houses has increased since 1890 from 163 to 327, and as the average rate of increase is now about 50 per annum, it is evident either that applicants must be turned away, or the accommodation increased: that is if the College authorities will not break down the boarding system. This they would be most reluctant to do, for they do not believe that an education in the proper sense of the word can be given to boys who attend classes, but live scattered about in the bazaars. The boarding system is essential to the tone and discipline of the College, and it would be better to turn away new students than break in upon it. But it would be far better still to take the tide of prosperity while it is rising and extend the College buildings. The matter, as Sir Charles Crosthwaite indicated, lies in the hands of the Mahomedan gentry of these Provinces. They have a chance here of helping their community, of whose backward educational condition there is so much complaint, to great purpose by coming forward now to the assistance of this admirable and representative institution. The Lieutenant-Governor put the case trenchantly. "It will be a lasting disgrace to the wealthy Mahomedans of Hindustan if they allow the progress of their fellow-countrymen to be checked for want of the money to build more rooms. If they do not believe in the advantages of education, let them say so, and accept with contentment the backward place among the people of India for which alone their ignorance will fit them. If they are enlightened enough, as I believe they are, to understand the good work which is being done, let them come forward to help in it." This is a plain call, and we do not think it can pass disregarded.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 20th October, were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 86,261-1-2, and for goods, etc., Rs. 88,140-9-8, making altogether Rs. 1,74,401-10-10, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 167-5-11. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs. 1,40,351-4-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 134-9-0.

THE Mysore Kheddah operations this season have resulted in two takes of elephants, one of ten, and the other of 40 animals. These annual hunts, which were for so many years carried out by, and will always be associated with the name of the late Mr. G. Sanderson, are now in the charge of a native gentleman of the Mysore State service, Mr. K. Shamiengar.

A LARGE number of Mohammedans resident in London (many of them being members of the Aujuman Islam) were entertained, on October 25, at dinner by Mr. H. M. Dolhi, merchant, of the Transvaal, at present residing in London, in honour of the nuptials of his nephew, Mr. A. Abdurackman, M.B., C.M. The bridegroom is the first Mohammedan from South Africa, who has taken a degree in medicine in England. The married couple will spend their honey-moon in Africa.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between the Earl of Carnarvon and Miss Almina Wombwell, only daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Wombwell, and niece of Sir George O. Wombwell, Bart.

A MARRIAGE will take place on Nov. 30, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, between Mr. Charles Ashton Jonson, eldest son of the late George Cornelius Jonson, of 16, South Eaton-place, and Ethel Mary, third daughter of the late Sir Douglas Forsyth C. B., K.C.S.I., and Lady Forsyth.

GREAT excitement has been caused in Dundee by the arrest of Alan Fergusson, the son of Sir James Fergusson, of Kilkerran, M. P. for North-East Manchester, and formerly Postmaster-General, on a charge of incendiarism at Trinity College, Glenalmond.

A STATUE of Claude Bernard, the celebrated French physiologist and savant, was unveiled at Lyons, on Oct. 28. Among those present was Lord Reay, who dwelt on the alliance between science and commerce. He said he hoped soon to see France and Great Britain marching hand in hand at the head of the nations of Europe.

IN his speech at the opening of the Victorian Parliament, on Oct. 30, Lord Hopetoun, the Governor, announced that with a view to retrieving the finances of the Colony there must be a general retrenchment. Among other changes the salaries of Ministers, members of the Legislative Assembly, and of future governors, judges, and agents-general would have to be cut down.

THOUGH no life of the late Mr. Parnell is to be published at present, it is none the less the fact that before long a memoir, partly biographical and partly political, relating to him will be printed (says the *World*.) Probably Mr. J. Kelly, the Irish ex-M.P., will take the principal part in the sifting and arrangement of the materials which have been accumulated. The date of publication depends far more on polltical circumstances than on private considerations. Those Irish members who have remained faithful to the traditions of the "uncrowned king" mean to fight the next election with all their might. And a well-timed and judicious account of the leader's life would undoubtedly have an election value.

MRS. KIPLING, the wife of Mr. Rudyard Kipling was (a Dalziel telegram states) thrown from her carriage and seriously injured while driving in the neighbourhood of Brattleborough, Vermont, on October 27.

THE marriage arranged between the Rev. F. W. Pakenham Gilbert, M. A., of St. John the Baptist Church, Kensington, and Laura Dalziel (Bluebell), only daughter of George Dalziel Riddell, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Madras Army, will take place at an early date and quietly, owing to a recent bereavement.

LORD ROSEBERY, on Oct. 30, received the freedom of the city of Bristol, and afterwards unveiled a statue of Edmund Burke. Speaking on the character of the great orator, his Lordship attributed his apparent inconsistency to the fact that his love of reform sprang from his hatred of revolution, and the excesses following the overthrow of the French Monarchy drove him to denunciations which surpassed even the official Toryism of his day. With all his eloquence he saw none of his broad views brought to fruition, although several of the objects of his advocacy were carried into effect after his death.

THE EARL of Rosebery visited the Atlas Works at Sheffield on Oct. 26, and witnessed the manufacture of armour-plates for several of the new battleships and cruisers. Speaking afterwards at a luncheon the Prime Minister said that such preparations were an essential condition of European peace. He trusted we should keep our insular position, and that Sheffield would never be engaged in forging tubes for a Channel tunnel.

SIR JOHN PENDER presided at the half-nearly meeting, on 31st October, of the Eastern Extension, Australia and China Telegraph Company, and pointed out the difficulties which the promoters of the Pacific Cable project will have to face especially in view of the state of business. The receipts of Sir John Pender's company in the first six months of 1894 were £10,305 less than in the corresponding period of 1893.

THE writer, of that admirable book upon Indian sport, the late Mr. E. Baker, who always had his eyes open to the humorous side of things, in describing the death of a notorious man-eater, gives us, remarks an upcountry paper, one of those touches which light up the odd nooks and crevices of the human character. The tiger, or rather tigress in question, was a murderer of the worst description that haunted the neighbourhood of a salt-tract on the Orissa Coast: Mr. Baker, on the other hand, was then a mere boy who had never seen an uncaged tiger, indifferently armed, and solitary. With immense patience and at great personal risk, he kept on the track of the tigress for weeks, constantly having to prowl about in places where he and his shikari were as likely as not to become the animal's next victim. At last he came upon it by a mere accident in the act of stalking an unconscious woodcutter and slew it. The joy and relief of the people at being rid of their enemy were unbounded; a triumphal procession was organised to the camp where hundreds flocked to get a look at the destroyer and the demonstrations continued all night. So the next thing was the appearance of certain women, the mothers and widows of the tigress' victim, who with fervid lamentations began to make claims for compensation upon the sportsman on account of their deceased relatives. When they were told that these could not be entertained, there was much dissatisfaction and sense of injury. In their eyes the Sahib who had killed the tiger was clearly responsible for all the mischief that the animal had done. We are led to recall this by the language that the partisans of the Hindus are using now-a-days about the riotings in which their fellows have been engaged with the Mahomedans. From these writings it might really be gathered that it is they, the Hindus, who are the injured party, and that it is the Government which is on its defence. Thus the Pandit Narayen Dar, from whose pamphlet we have already quoted few sentences, says in one place: "The Government of India will soon send its despatch on the cow-killing riots for the information of the Indian Government, and all the Anglo-Indians will make much of it. It will in all probility be *an official whitewashing of its own guilt*." The Government did its duty and killed the tiger, or in other words put down the riots: and it might have been supposed that so far as there was any question of further obligation there would have been a debt of gratitude due from the people for the speedy suppression of the disorders which under a weaker administration might have involved the whole tract of the country in the miseries of a civil war. That, however, is not at all the view of the native mind. Government in putting down the Hindu rioters has adopted the burden of their offences; and it owes to their brethren accordingly compensation and backshish."

THE POONA RIOTS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While the subject of the Poona riots is yet fresh in the mind of the public, permit me to refer to one incident in connection with it, which has not, I believe, received sufficient attention. I have no wish to rake up old sores by dealing out praise or blame to either of the opposing parties, nor do I think any good purpose can be served by dwelling upon the acts of the authorities which savour of partiality for one side or the other. But there is one incident which affects the character of a whole community, and which has a more than passing significance. The letters which have appeared in one of your contemporaries signed, "Moderation" and "A Poona Brahmin," have brought into prominent notice the fact that the Government do not look upon the late riots as a result of a mere disagreement between the Hindu and Mahomedan communities, but rather as a deliberate attempt on the part of the Hindu community to discredit and embarrass the Government itself. His Excellency the Governor himself, in his speech at Ahmednagar, plainly hinted that, in his opinion, religious differences were not the only cause. More explicit evidence of what is passing in the mind of the European community of Poona is to be found in two telegrams which have appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*, under the heading, "Rebellion in the Deccan," giving most sensational accounts, indicative that we were on the eve of an impending catastrophe. If the charge of sedition and disloyalty thus implied were confined to irresponsible correspondents of the press, it would probably have been well to let it alone. But there seems to be good reason to think that high officers, who might be expected to keep their heads cool, and see things clearly, have themselves caught hold of the idea. If that is true, I believe, it is the duty of every Hindu, nay every native of India, to resent the imputation as entirely groundless. I say the whole native community is interested in repudiating the charge, because what has happened to-day to the Hindu community may happen to-morrow to our Mahomedan brethren, and to the Parsees another time. Those of us who live and move among the Hindu community can bear testimony that the charge is utterly untrue as a fact. The community as a whole is as loyal and peaceful as ever. Possibly, there are a few thoughtless spirits who have written some wild things in the press, but they no more affect or represent the true temper of the community at large than the wild things which appear in the socialist papers in Europe. But on the strength of those occasional wild effusions to charge a whole community with sedition, and an attempt to embarrass the Government, is a grievous injustice to the Hindu community. Let us examine the facts at some length.

In view of the recent proceedings in the Sessions Court at Poona it will hardly be disputed that the riot was so far as the Hindu side to it was concerned, a mere accident. It is now abundantly proved that the Hindus in their Ganpati celebration were intent upon nothing but merry-making and festivity. They had not only no intention to pick a quarrel, but they were studiously anxious to avoid any occasion of a quarrel. They had planned a ten-days' festival, and they had set their heart on having a grand procession on the tenth day, which was to be the culmination of the festival, for which the labours of the preceding nine days were but a preparation. They were conscious that their acts were viewed with disfavour by the Mahomedan community of Poona, and that the police authorities, too, were opposed to them. The concession of the procession was obtained by them from the District Magistrate, Mr. Ommanney, with great difficulty, and against the wishes of the police. They were, therefore, put upon their best behaviour to vindicate the action of Mr. Ommanney, and to save themselves from police interference. They had, in fact, I am told, given solemn assurances to Mr. Ommanney that no breach of the peace would be made by them. Accordingly, the first nine days passed off peacefully. There was every prospect that the tenth day would also pass off without a hitch, and the coveted procession would come off sucessfully. It was on the night of the ninth day that the ill-fated collision at the Daruwala Bridge occurred. In this collision, it is now proved beyond a doubt, that the Hindus were not the aggressors, at any rate they had no intention to make or provoke an attack, and they did not begin it. In his judgment in Natu's case Mr. Jacob finds that the Mahomedan assailants were lying in wait to attack the Hindus. It is suggested by some persons that the police, determined to prevent the procession, on the following day brought about the disturbance by putting up Mahomedan roughs to attack the Hindu party. Whether this be true or not, the subsequent conduct of the police in the prosecutions lends colour to such a supposition. The Hindu community in Poona and other parts of the Deccan believe that their real opponents are not the Mahomedans but the police. They have lived with their Mahomedan brethren in perfect harmony and friendship for nearly two hundred years. Ever since the firm establishment of the Maratha Power in the Deccan up to the year of grace 1894 there has been no bickering or quarrel between the Hindu and Mahomedans of the Deccan as class against class. It is only in the present year that the action of the police in different places, especially at Poona and Wai, aggravated in some measure by the silly writing of some of the vernacular papers, that has caused an alienation. If the two communities are made alive to their true interests, the alienation will, I trust, pass away like a bad dream. But to this end the district officers must assist the heads of the two communities. If, however, the district officers, instead of bringing about reconciliation, set the classes by the ears, we have but a gloomy prospect before us. The enlightened leaders of the two communities ought to perceive that in conciliation and union lies their best strength. To return to the incident of the Poona riots, I hope I have said enough to show that the Hindus were not at fault in the first instance. When they were attacked, popular fury was for a time unrestrained, and they probably committed some excesses which are to be deeply regretted. They have suffered a great deal in the way of personal hardship, anxiety, and expense. This may be considered enough atonement for their excesses. Their position has been fully vindicated by the Sessions Judge. They receive the vindication in no spirit of elation or triumph, but of humility. The action of the police had placed them under a cloud, and they are glad and thankful that the cloud has passed away.

Now that the result of the prosecution has vindicated the Hindu position, it is, I hope, permissible to ask was the Government justified in levelling at the Hindu community of the Deccan the charge of sedition and disloyality, or if the *Manchester Guardian* is to be believed, active plotting rebellion itself? To anyone acquainted with the Hindu community the charge will appear surprising and ridiculous! But the Government has apparently seriously believed it. How the idea came to be entertained, must remain a mystery. It is believed in some quarters that a certain high officer of Government is notoriously unfriendly to Hindus, and has always got sedition on his brain. Some mischievous busy-bodies, it is said, who have the ear of the Government probably worked upon the fears of this and other officers, and suggested that the Hindu animosity was not aimed really at the Mahomedans, but at the Government, that religion was only a cloak and a pretence, and that the real character of the movement was a political menace against the existence of the Government itself. The idea, wild as it was, it seems, fell upon receptive ears, and thenceforward every word and deed was construed so as to fit that particular theory. What is most surprising is that even his Excellency the Governor was apparently influenced by his environments, and allowed his mind to be infected with the poison spread insidiously around him. His Excellency at Ahmednagar and Sholapur spoke as if he was standing on the top of a powder-magazine, which might explode and shake the foundations of the Empire any moment. More than a month has elapsed since, and no catastrophe such as we were promised to be overwhelmed with has happened. We are on as firm ground as ever. In fact if his Excellency had ventured to visit the native town of Poona a few days after the lamentable occurrence of the night of the 12th September last, he would have found that the Hindus, instead of being the desperate rebels they were supposed to be, were frightened and demoralized. With all deference to so august a personage, may I venture to ask if his Excellency ever examined the situation for himself? If he visited any native house or invited the opinion of any leading Hindu gentleman of Poona? His Excellency has now visited nearly the whole of the Deccan. May I ask if his Excellency discovered anywhere any collection of arms and ammunition, any enlistment of recruits, any preparations of drill and military parade. The only warrant for the idea seems to be some excited writings in the vernacular press of the Deccan, and a few songs recited during the Gunpati festival at Poona. But surely was any settled Government overthrown by newspaper articles and street-songs? These effusions may be offensive, and may be just cause for the displeasure of the Government against the particular writers, but that they should be made a ground for a charge of sedition against the whole community is most astonishing. Even the writers themselves could not have thought their words would be taken so seriously. If the idea had been confined to the lower grade of Government officers it would not have been a matter for surprise. But higher officers, and especially the head of the Government must, have discrimination enough to look beneath the surface. It must be admitted that the relations between the Mahomedan and the Hindu communities in the Deccan are not quite as friendly as before. But this estrangement is as between the two communities *inter se*, and that too is confined to a few individuals in each. There are many people still in both the communities whose relations are cordial, and who deplore the unhappy differences which have arisen. In any case, to magnify these differences between two subject communities into a rebellion against the Government is, I venture to say, an entire perversion of facts. It is a slur cast upon the whole Hindu community, which they do not deserve, and which they are justified in resenting. It were much to be wished his Excellency had not allowed his usual equanimity to be unsettled by the passing storm. Now, at least, it is to hoped that in the light of the judgments of the Sessions Court, his Excellency will see cause to revise his own judgment.—Yours, &c.,

November, 16. AN OUTSIDER.

THE DEATH OF THE CZAR.

HIS LAST MOMENTS.

THE VOICE OF THE NIHILIST

ON Friday (Oct. 26), news reached London that "The Czar was much better." The Imperial yacht Pole Star was ordered to Livadia. His Majesty, it was announced, would leave Livadia for Corfu in three weeks' time. The marriage of the Czarewitch with Princess Alix had, it was stated, been fixed for Monday. On Monday the tension of the previous week materially lessened on the publication of news to the effect that "the improvement in the condition of the Czar had been maintained." The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* was "able to state that the doctors are more satisfied with the results of their treatment."

The members of the Imperial family were present on Monday at a Te Deum in the Castle Chapel in commemoration of the Czar's escape from the railway accident at Borki, which occurred on Oct. 29. Tuesday morning's telegrams were less hopeful. Father Ivan "believed that a miracle was being wrought;" but the *Times* correspondent in the Russian capital remarked that "the more favourable bulletins of Saturday night have not changed the pessimist tone that has prevailed there from the first regarding the Czar's illness." However, preparations for the Czar's reception "continued at Corfu." Nothing definite transpired as to the marriage. From St. Petersburg came the news that the ceremony would not, after all, take place at Livadia; Vienna advices conveyed the intelligence that the marriage had been fixed for Nov. 9, the anniversary of the Czar's own marriage.

On Wednesday the placards of the London newspaper once more flamed with the words; the dying Czar; and sensational telegrams came to hand representing the condition of the Emperor to be desperate in the extreme. The sudden departure of the Prince and Princess of Wales for Livadia, via Vienna and Volozeska, combined with the announcement that the King and Queen of Denmark and the Duke and Duchess of Coburg were also *en route* for the Czar's home, added to the general consternation. The gravity of the situation was enhanced by news of the Czarina's continued prostration and of the approaching death of the Grand Duke George.

The Czar died peacefully at a quarter-past two yesterday afternoon, after having taken the last Communion. After so many premature rumours of the death of the Czar, when the actual fact was made known yesterday afternoon by a *Daily News* telegram via Berlin, it was received in some quarters with incredulity. The *Daily News* telegram was despatched from Berlin at 3-32 p.m., English time, and received in Bouverie-street at 3-46. At this time no news of the Czar's death was obtainable at the Russian Embassy. A Reuter's telegram issued at 5-27 announced that the report of the Czar's death had then reached Paris. A Reuter's telegram from Livadia was issued at 5-32. The Central News appear to have received their confirmatory telegram at five o'clock. The Russian Embassy, until a late hour last night, was absolutely without information of the event beyond what had appeared in the evening newspapers.

A telegram from the special correspondent of the *Daily News*, dated Livadia, Thursday afternoon (Nov. 1) says:—

"Czar Alexander the Third breathed his last at a quarter-past two this afternoon. The Czar died fully conscious. When he felt his last hour approaching, he asked that he might receive extreme unction, and this was administered to him by Father Ivan, with whom he afterwards conversed at length. The dying Monarch next asked that the family should gather round him. He spoke to each member separately, but at greatest length with the Czarina. Then he gave them all his blessing, and finally took leave of them.

"Little by little he grew weaker. His voice at last became hardly audible, and quietly he passed away.

"Soon afterwards the whole family took the oath of allegiance to the new Emperor Nicholas the Second, and cannons were fired at half-past four to announce the fact.

"As to the arrangements for the funeral, I hear that the dead Czar will be taken on the Imperial yacht Pole Star to Odessa. At Yalta, where the body will be embarked, the whole 7th Army Corps will render military honours, while the whole Black Sea Fleet will escort the Imperial yacht to Odessa. From Odessa the body will be conveyed to St. Petersburg by railway. At each of the more important stations the train will stop, and the troops will render honours to their dead monarch.

"The Czarina is quite broken down, and the doctors again entertain apprehensions that her health may not withstand the weight of grief from which she is suffering."

From the time the illness of the Czar reached a critical stage the revolutionary and Nihilist groups have shown great activity. The temperate manifesto referred to last week has been followed by a dastardly effusion purporting to emanate from refugee Nihilists. Bomb, revolver, and dagger have been plastered in some blood-red substance at the head of the document, whereof the *Pall Mall Gazette*, of Oct. 31, published a translation from the Russian. The proclamation is dated from Switzerland and is signed on behalf of the terroristic Nihilists.

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS II.

Much grief was manifested at St. Petersburg, where the following telegram was received at six o'clock in the evening:—"The Emperor Alexander III. passed to his rest with God at a quarter-past two o'clock this afternoon, peacefully and quietly."

The first intimation of the Czar's death in St. Petersburg (says a *Chronicle* telegram) came in the form of an order to close the theatres, which ran through the city like wildfire. Then there was a long delay. After over an hour a bulletin with a black border appeared announcing that the end came at a quarter-past two. No solemn bell or minute gun spread the story, but the streets were half emptied immediately. The only demand was for bulletins. The printing office was besieged by all classes struggling to obtain copies of the historic document. The city was very quiet at-night. Already an elegiac tribute to Alexander III., with the refrain "Weep, Russia!" is being sold in the streets of the Russian capital.

Messages of condolence have been despatched by Queen Victoria, the Emperor of Austria, and the President of the French Republic—the latter giving orders for all national and departmental buildings throughout France to exhibit signs of mourning.

A message was handed to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Linz, on their way to Livadia. Their Royal Highnesses dined at the British Embassy at Vienna, and continued their journey at ten o'clock. The Duchess of Coburg has reached Yalta.

A St. Petersburg telegram this morning says:—The Emperor Nicholas II. has issued a manifesto in which, after announcing the demise of his father, His Majesty's says:—

"May we be consoled by the consciousness that our sorrow is the sorrow of the whole of our beloved people, and may our people not forget that the strength and stability of Holy Russia lies in her unity with us and in her unbounded devotion to us. We, however, in this sad but solemn hour, when ascending the ancestral throne of the Russian Empire and of the Czardom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Finland, indissolubly connected with it, remember the legacy left to us by our departed father, and inspired by it, we, in the presence of the Most High, record the solemn vow always to make our sole aim the peaceful development of the power and glory of our beloved Russia, and the happiness of all our faithful subjects."

The manifesto concludes by giving directions that the oath of allegiance be taken to him, the Emperor Nicholas, and to his lineal successor, the Grand Duke George Alexandrovitch, who is to bear the title of Crown Prince until God shall vouchsafe to bless with a son the union which the Emperor is about to enter into with the Princess Alix of Hesse.

The oath of allegiance to the new Czar was taken yesterday by all the officials at Livadia shortly after four o'clock in the square in front of the palace chapel. The first to take the oath were the assembled Grand Dukes; and after them followed in order the high Court functionaries, the court officials, the military officers, and the civil officials.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEERS.

LORD ROSEBERY'S DECLARATION OF POLICY.

LORD ROSEBERY addressed a great meeting at Bradford, on Saturday night (Oct. 27). He said he did not believe the next election—(which could not be far distant) —would be fought either upon Disestablishment, Home Rule, or the Liquor Question, but upon the House of Lords. He was strongly of opinion all experience pointed to having a Second Chamber, and the country on the whole coincided with him. While the Upper House had remained unchanged, the House of Commons had, three times within the last sixty years, been popularised by great constitutional changes in the democratic direction. Thus they had at present on the one side a representative Chamber elected on a wide popular basis, and on the other a House composed almost entirely of hereditary peers opposed to popular aspirations. Whether at the next election there were 100 or 600 Liberals returned to the House of Commons, there would still be only thirty Liberal peers in the Upper House. This was a mere mockery of free institutions. If he hesitated between no Second Chamber and the House of Lords it was for the reason that in his judgment the House of Lords was not a Second Chamber at all. He would not say it was a Tory caucus, but it was a permanent party organisation, controlled for party purposes and by party management. Lord Salisbury, with amusing ingenuity described the House of Lords, as possessing the attractive advantage of bringing a fresh innocent, and unbiassed judgment to the consideration of questions, but these innocent political sheep required a shepherd. Lord Salisbury was that shepherd, and when he commended them for innocence and readiness to accept convictions we knew whose conviction it was that they were ready to accept. (A laugh, and hear, hear.) If the House of Lords had been an unbiassed and proper Second Chamber, Lord Salisbury could not have predicted with certainty in his speeches before the election of 1892 that the Peers would reverse any popular verdict in favour of Home Rule. This question of the House of Lords was a great national one. It was the greatest issue that had been raised in this country since their forefathers resisted the tyranny of Charles I. and James II., and the difficulties of dealing with it were enormous, because it was impossible to modify or to abolish the powers of the House of Lords except by a bill passed through both Houses. Any other method would be a revolution. They must not, however, be too much discouraged by the constitutional difficulties to which he had referred, for there were means of making the will of the country felt without violent or revolutionary methods. They need not cherish the smallest distrust as to his earnestness and zeal and determination in this cause, for he would be either more or less than human if he were at all partial to the House of Lords as a body. It was not at all agreeable for him as leader of the Government to hear the live conflict proceeding in the only powerful and representative Chamber, while he was shut up in a sort of gilded cage on with all his bitterest political enemies. As this question it might not be a bad thing—parodying a well-known proverb—to set a peer to catch a peer. At the last General Election the country gave the Government no mandate to deal with the House of Lords—and even had they done so they did not give them a sufficient majority. If they were going to enter upon this great campaign they would have to walk warily and with per

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY TO LORD ROSEBERY.

LORD SALISBURY, on Oct. 30, addressed a great Unionist meeting at Edinburgh. He said within the last three days a big red herring had been drawn across the path, and they had had the extraordinary phenomenon of a Minister of the Crown, speaking presumably on behalf of the Crown, and proposing the suppression of one of the estates of the realm. He did not believe Lord Rosebery was quite in earnest. But they must deal with his portentous utterance as it presented itself. He undertook something analogous to the foreign "referendum" in determining what should be the subject of reference to the constituencies at the next General Election. But clearness and distinctness were the essence of the "referendum," and they were the two elements that were absolutely absent from the statement of the Prime Minister. He (Lord Rosebery) asked that a blank cheque should be given to his instruments in the House of Commons for a policy which was a string of conundrums; and there was no doubt the intellects of the Prime Minister's followers would be engaged upon them during the short time the present Parliament had to last. What was there in the working of a legislative machinery that was so abnormal or so outrageous as to justify a Minister of the Crown in demanding such a revolutionary change in the Constitution? Lord Rosebery had a majority in Parliament, sustained entirely by the well-drilled battalions whom Archbishop Walsh sent to Westminster. Again and again had his Government made proposals which Great Britain, which England and Scotland, had rejected, but on which they had been overruled and outvoted by the representatives for the South and West of Ireland. The House of Commons might pass such a resolution as the Prime Minister had indicated, but it would have no legal weight. The House of Lords also would pass a resolution placing their case before the English people, and then a dissolution might follow, and the electors, as usual, would vote on matters which more nearly concerned their hearts, without thinking twice about the rival resolutions. He did not for a moment mean to say that the Constitution of a kingdom could last if a majority of the people were distinctly and steadily against it. Of course they knew that everything political in this country existed by the pleasure of the nation, but before altering it they must ascertain the real opinion of the nation, and although threats of physical force might be held out, he for one would be very much surprised to see the people of this country appying physical force in order to ensure that their own wishes should be subjected to the wishes of the South and West of Ireland. Lord Rosebery often complained of the empty benches behind him in the House of Lords. True, they were empty, but it was not many years since that these benches presented a very different aspect:—

If the fatal Irish policy of the Government were dropped, the House of Lords would settle back into its old position, and parties there would become more evenly balanced, although it was natural that there should be a leaning towards the Conservative side, because it was the nature and function of the Second Chamber to restrain the impetuosity and eagerness of the representative assembly. And in passing, he would like to point out that although in the last fourteen years forty-four new Peers had been created, the number of supporters of the Government in the Upper House had fallen from fifty-one to thirty. These changes in the Upper House indicated an enormous change of opinion in vast sections of English society. They must not carry their foolish imagination so far as to think that only rich men opposed the Government. Those opponents included men who were attached to the religious institutions of the country, who valued freedom and security of contract and the sanctity of property; and all men who had received anything from the accumulations of civilisation of their forefathers trembled with fear lest these new theories, and the new cowardice which gave effect to them, should shatter that on which all their hopes were based for a steady advance in the morality and knowledge of mankind. But what would be the effects of the red herring to which he had called their attention? It was said that Caligula desired nothing better than that all Romans should have but one neck, that he might strike that off with a single blow, and evidently Lord Rosebery desired that all interests should have one neck, so that he might strike through it with a single blow by abolishing the House of Lords. Let them not imagine that if such a proposition had been made to the Romans they would have acquiesced in it with enthusiasm, and they need not imagine that interests either secular or spiritual would submit without a struggle to the striking away from them of the only security remaining between them and the caprice of a Radical majority in the House of Commons. The struggle would be a desperate one, but he had no doubt as to how it would terminate. Lord Rosebery might think differently, but one thing he would admit, and that was that it constituted a death blow to any proposal for legislation for the advantage and the elevation of vast masses in this country. There were many proposals before the country to which the word socialistic was applied, but there were three kinds of Socialism. The first it would require all their powers of co-operation to combat, for it was the Socialism of pure robbery. People who declared that all instruments of production should be taken in hand by the State were simply brigands and enemies of the human race with whom it was impossible to negotiate. Then there was the Socialism which sought to subordinate the will of the minority to the will of the majority, and which required to be watched with the greatest jealousy; and finally there was the Socialism which sought to use the machinery of the State for the purpose of achieving objects as to which the community generally were agreed, but he could see no particular harm so long as each question was dealt with on its merits. Mr Chamberlain, with whose general objects (Lord Salisbury continued) he had the greatest sympathy, had recently laid his views on subjects of domestic legislation before the country, and although he knew nothing of the details of his proposals, he was satisfied there was no confiscating element in them, and that in their general object they would meet with the hearty concurrence of all sections of the Unionist party. Such matters as Conciliation Boards for trade disputes, old-age pensions, and the purchase by artisans of their dwelling houses ought to have their consideration. They must therefore discourage red herrings. The great danger in the proposals of the Prime Minister was that they would mislead the public mind and take it from useful channels into idle, barren, and sterile paths of political machinery. As to the House of Lords, he did not, of course, say that no reform was necessary. On that he expressed no opinion. All he was arguing was against the abolition of that body, and he submitted that it was necessay to control the decisions of the representative assembly, unless they were prepared to sacrifice all those institutions by which religion was maintained and civilisation rendered precious to those who lived under it. (Loud cheers.)

POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY—COUNT CAPRIVI'S RESIGNATION.

It was officially announced in Berlin on October 26, that Count von Caprivi had tendered his resignation to the Emperor, by whom it had been accepted, and that his Majesty had also accepted the resignation of Count Eulenburg, the President of the Prussian Ministry. According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* the announcement took the political world completely by surprise. It appears that the policy advocated by Count von Caprivi in respect to the measures to be adopted against the revolutionary parties had obtained the authority and approval of the Emperor, and that Count Eulenburg, the leader of the section of the Ministry advocating extreme repressive measures, had before him only the alternatives of acquiescence or resignation. But a semi-official article in the *Cologne Gazette*, asserting that the Imperial Chancellor had gained a complete victory over Count Eulenburg, deeply mortified the latter, and also irritated the Emperor, who, while seeking to compose the differences between the two statesmen, was bent on obtaining from Count von Caprivi some satisfaction to Count Eulenburg's wounded feelings, and demanded the withdrawal of the offensive article. The Imperial Chancellor, however, felt that matters had gone too far, and tendered his resignation, which the Emperor accepted, receiving that of Count Eulenburg immediately afterwards. The Emperor has assured the delegates of the Federal States that the policy of Count von Caprivi will be adhered to by his successor.

THE NEW CHANCELLOR.

The *Imperial Gazette* of Oct. 29 contained a decree appointing Prince Hohenlohe to the Chancellery and Presidency of the Prussian Council of Ministers, and Herr von Koller to the Prussian Ministry of the Interior. The highest insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle, it was at the same time intimated, had been conferred on Count von Caprivi, and the Grand Cross of the Order of the House of Hohenzollern on Count Eulenburg. The new Chancellor is to be succeeded as Governor-General of Alsace-Lorraine by Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, uncle to the German Empress. Baron Mrrschall, the Imperial Foreign Secretary, has been appointed Prussian Cabinet Minister without portfolio, while retaining his present office.

It is generally felt in Berlin that it would not have been possible to find a more eligible successor to Count von Caprivi than Prince Hohenlohe.

In Vienna and Paris the belief prevails that the accession to office of Prince Hohenlohe will not cause any change in the external policy of Germany.

JAPANESE AMAZONS.

A LADY correspondent writes in the *Daily Chronicle* of Oct. 27:—"A number of Japanese women of high birth have petitioned the Mikado to permit them to join the army—join it as active soldiers, at least, so a recent dispatch says. This is very funny, but not in the least incredible. The Japanese are the funiest people alive. They are perpetually doing the most unexpected (I might almost say the most indefensible things), but they do them with such an air of artistic propriety that it is very keeneyed European indeed who realises that anything not altogether au fait, mentally or morally, has happened. The Japanese are so incapable of a guaucherie that we do not appreciate their very extensive capacity for folly. A Japanese woman in the thick of he fight! Her kimono well tucked up from her little dimpled feet! Her obi bulging with cartridges! A knapsack rubbing corns on to the sweet, stooped, brown shoulders! Armed cap-a pie! A plumed helmet crushing down the elaborate shape of her perfumed coiffure! A sword hitting roughly against the warm limb to which bright-eyed, brown children have been wont to gently cling! A great coarse gun chafing the soft arm, and softer breast, where laughing yellow babies have slept and dreamed glad soft dreams, learned the three great lessons of Japanese life: learned to be happy, learned to be courteous, learned to be beautiful and artistic! . . . I quite believe that to-day there are in Japan thousands of delicate, daintily-accustomed Japanese women who would gladly join the active ranks of war. Japanese patriotism is as supreme, as gracious, as graceful, and as visionary as Japanese art. . . . The Chino-Japanese wrangle over Corea is, I believe, the first event in all our world's long history that has convicted the women of Japan of bad taste. Whether any Japanese women would prove effective soldiers I doubt if even the women, of the coolie class, the women who pick tea in Kobe, the women who, in Nagasaki run to and down the sides of P. and O. and other steamers, carrying upon their muscular brown backs enormous loads of coal, would advantageously augment the Japanese army. I doubt if the women of the Ainu tribes—the Ainus are the fiercest, wildest people of Japan—would acquit themselves usefully in the field of battle. That the women of Japan would acquit them selves bravely, nobly, in the terrible moment of battle, admits of no doubt; but to be brave is one thing, to be noble is another, to be useful is still another. Greatly to his credit (he seems to be—take him all in all—a very worthy, manly sort of fellow) the Emperor of Japan has not, I believe, allowed the women of Japan to swell the ranks of his victorious army. . . . No European soldier could draw sword or aim gun against the Japanese army if its front ranks were filled with almond-eyed, smiling-mouthed, crepe-clad Amazons. The Chinese soldier is not so sentimental. . . . The petitions of a number of Japanese women to the Emperor to enrol them as army nurses and send them to the seat of war is another matter, and so wise a man as Mutsuhito will not, I feel sure, refuse so admirable a suggestion. Cooks are taught sometimes, statesmen made, poets manufactured as often as not, but nurses are born. The knack of nursing is a gift, a gift from God. Japanese women have this gift to a delightful degree. Physically, they are ideal nurses. Their voices are sweet, low, and clear. Their movement is gentle and graceful. Their touch is cool but comfortable, soft, comforting. They have not a single quality among them that could rasp the sorest nerves. A Japanese girl (now the wife of a lieutenant in the Japanese navy) used to make illness a perfect treat to me when we were girls at school together. It was a big family ours, almost a thousand, if I remember, but Singhi nursed us all, from the lady principal to the college cat. We always thought her inspired with a gentle, loving talent for helping and soothing the sick. Certainly she was the best nurse I ever knew; but when I came to live in Japan I learned that every Japanese woman is an almost ideal nurse. The Chinese hospitals are hells of horror. The Japanese hospitals are heavens of flowers perfumed rest and consolation. The women of Japan will excel always and everywhere in the holier half of war: the binding of wounds, the staunching of blood-flow, the decent shrouding of the dead."

TRADE DEPRESSION AND BIMETALLISM.

THE Right Hon. G. J. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., on Oct 29, addressed the Bradford Chamber of Commerce and others concerned in trade, on "The fall of prices, depression, and bimetallism." He said there had been a movement during the last twenty years under which the prices in gold of a great majority of the standard articles required for consumption and manufacture had been gradually and continually falling. In respect of forty-five selected articles of wide consumption, the fall in prices had averaged, as compared with the average prices of the five years 1867-71, 37 per cent., the fall having been greatest in the case of wheat, cotton, tea, wool, copper, silver and petroleum, in which case it had been 50 per cent. or more. The fall had been least in the case of meat, butter, cheese, &c., and had not been exhibited at all in the case of coal and salt produced in this country, or in regard to most of the products of tropical countries. The argument of the bimetallists was that the fall of prices was coincident with and due to the greater scarcity of gold; that this appreciation of gold was the cause of grave depression in trade and agriculture; that it had made great difficulties in the trade of this country with India and other silver-standard countries; that it had unduly stimulated exports from these countries and depressed imports; that it must have been most seriously detrimental to the interests of the labouring classes; and that it was unjust to the debtor class in the case of all contracts payable in gold by artificially and unexpectedly raising the value of the debts due to them when measured in the price of the standard article which could be bought for it. They contended that the appreciation of gold had amounted to 50 per cent., for if the depreciation of other articles averaged 33 per cent., it followed that £2 would now buy of these articles what £3 would formerly have bought. There was much that was plausible in these arguments when the Commission met a few years ago, and the Commission was about equally divided in opinion. He formed the opinion that a certain small appreciation of gold had taken place, but not by any means to the extent reported by the bimetallists, and that this appreciation might account for some part of the fall of prices. But he could not accept the proposals of the bimetallists as practicable or expedient. Since the report of 1888 much new light had been thrown on the subject, which tended to negative more conclusively the proposition that the appreciation of gold was to any serious extent, if at all, the cause of the fall in prices, and which had completely altered his opinion. There had been a remarkable rise in the production of gold and, in spite of the increased production of gold, prices of the standard articles had again fallen in the last three years. The scramble for gold alleged by the bimetallists had turned into a difficulty in getting rid of it. At this moment the quantity of gold in the five principal banks of Europe had increased within the last year by no less than £34,000,000; yet prices continued to fall. He was unable to come to the conclusion that low prices and plenty, though accompanied by low profits in trade and reduction in the rent of land, had been injurious to the country as a whole. On the contrary, enormous benefit had resulted to the largest class in the community, and there was no proof of any of the evil results asserted or prophesied by the bimetallists. The depression in trade appeared to be mainly due to the reaction following on a period of excessive speculation, and of vast, and often foolish, investments of English capital in foreign countries between 1888 and 1891, and partly due to the great economic disturbances in the United States, due to their serious errors in finance and currency. (Cheers.)

SOCIAL QUESTIONS IN THE EAST.

A MEETING was held, on Oct. 29, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, under the presidency of Mr. Frank Crossley, J.P., when stirring addresses on the opium and social questions in the Orient were given by Mrs. Elizabeth Andrew and Dr. Kate Bushnell, well-known missionaries of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Describing the opium habit and its effects, the speakers declared it inseparably connected with immorality, productive of great degradation of manhood and womanhood, and of ruin of home, business, character and reputation. On the motion of Mr. Councillor McDougall, a resolution was passed unanimously declaring the opium habit a moral and social evil of the gravest nature, that the opium traffic involved national complicity in great wrong inflicted on unwilling people, and calling for the immediate removal of the opium curse, and the suppression of the opium trade between India and China, and the placing of the retail sale in India as in England, under restrictions as a dangerous drug.

IT IS REQUIRED but a trial and a charmlike effects of Squibb's Ague Specific will assure you that it cures and prevents attacks of Fevers, Ague, Malaraia, Influenza and Chill. A Lady writes: "As it is an efficacious remedy, I am recommending to my friends." Again a Gentleman says: "I have never come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects." No. 1, Pills or Mixture. MADON, SONS & Co.

THE RELIGIOUS CONCEPTIONS OF EUROPE AND INDIA.

THE *Times*, in its weekly article on "Indian Affairs," says:—Count Goblet D'Alviella is known to the British public by his Hibbert Lectures in 1891. Among scholars abroad he is recognised as the greatest living exponent of the symbolic aspects of ancient and modern faiths. His work on "La Migration des Symboles," so warmly welcomed by European savants, has just been rendered into English. Count D'Aviella's subject has been treated before in as comprehensive a spirit, but never in the same thoroughly scientific manner. By pursuing his investigations on a severely inductive basis," writes Sir George Birdwood, in his scholarly introduction to the translation, he "at once, and so to say, single-handed, raised the inquiry to its proper position as a department of archæological research." Count D'Aviella's labours mark another stride forward in the process of connecting the religious conceptions of Europe and India. The present translation, although failing to reflect the literary quality of the original French, brings the ordinary British student of hieratic art, and of the ancient symbols of his faith, into line with the latest results of European scholarship.

Such researches are often regarded in England with an apprehensive ignorance by the orthodox, and with an aggressive credulity by opponents of the received religion. Either of these attitudes is unfavourable to accurate thought. The business of the scholar is to verify and rgister the facts, and the facts are now being forced upon the attention of students in many departments of Indian research. At the last anniversary meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society it was pointed out that we seem to be getting behind Christian hagiology into a series of links between the religious philosophy and the saintly legends of the East and West. On the one hand, there are common features in such stories as those of Saints Barlaam and Josaphat and Sir Isumbras, Buddhistic in the Buddhist narrative and Jataka, while on the other dismissed as accidental. On the other hand, we find a specialist like Dr Lawrence Mills, whose knowledge of his own particular branch of Zend is unrivalled, bringing evidence to show that what are popularly regarded as distinctively Christian doctrines, including the immortality of the soul, came from a Persian source at a specified time, and by specified means of transmission. Count D'Alviella's conclusions point to an identity, even more clearly established, between the sacred symbols of ancient and modern faiths.

The imprint of the "Feet of Buddha," richly covered with symbols, on his title-page, indicates his opinion that many of these symbols were carried over the world in the footsteps of Buddhism and of the Indian trade. It would be impossible to follow him in the migrations of such common types as the cross or the winged globe. "The Three Legs" may be traced from the coins of Lycia (circa B. C. 480) to those of the Isle of Man. The spread of the Hindu swastica or Greek gammadion, from which comes the key-pattern and many other decorative types, is illustrated by a sort of family-tree starting from Troas "anterior to the thirteenth century B. C." and passing by ascertained routes to Iceland in the west and to Tibet and Japan in the east. India, as usual, has played an important part in the diffusion of this symbol. But, not entirely in accordance with the evidence, Count D'Alviella believes that it originally reached India from Asia Minor.

The "Double-headed Eagle," now borne on the arms of Austria and Russia has had a world-wide fight. It is to be found in every variety of plastic art throughout Southern India, on temple slabs, and wood carvings, on embroidered cloths, and on amulets. It appears in the earliest Hittite sculptures of Phrygia; it is believed to have supplied the Cherubim guarding the the Tree of Life; it figures on the coins and standards of Turkish conquerors of Asia Minor, and it was brought to Europe by the Crusades. Within thirty years from the crowning of the Emperor Frederic II. as King in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem we find the type struck on the coins of Flemish Princes. In 1345 it replaced the single-headed eagle on the armorial bearings of the Holy Roman Empire, and it first appeared as the cognizance of the Russian Empire in 1497. The Turks at Belgrade and Lepanto saw their further advance westward barred by the same two-headed eagle that had conducted them triumphantly from the Euphrates to the Bosphorous.

We prefer to illustrate Count Goblet D'Alviella's researches by such secular symbols, for the corresponding migrations of sacred types, if cursorily stated, might be mispresented or misunderstood. It should be remembered, however, that a symbol is made up not merely of an outward form, but also of an inner intention. Count D'Alviella shows that while the sacred symbols of the world have started from a few original forms their intention or meaning has been infinitely varied. If we can no longer regard the cross as a distinctively Christian symbol, we can more than ever appreciate the individuality of its Christian significance. The primeval identity of the double-headed eagle of Austria with the double-headed eagle sculptured on the Pterian bas-reliefs implies no historical connexion between the Hittites and the Holy Roman Empire.

EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH.

THE ordinary general meeting of the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company (Limited) was held, on Oct. 31, at Winchester House.—Sir John Pender, M. P. (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said the gross receipts for the half-year ended June 30 last had been £247,681, showing a decrease of £10,305 as compared with those for the corresponding period of 1893:—

During the half-year, however, the loss on exchange had been exceptionally heavy, amounting to £21,000. On May 1 last the rates of collection in the Straits Settlements and for certain of the China traffic were raised, and as soon as they were in a position to do so they would adjust the tariffs for the rest of the China traffic, so as to obtain the full currency equivalent of their sterling charges. The working expenses had amounted to £80,295, or an increase over those of the June half of 1893 of £2,066, due practically to the opening of new stations at Labuan and Sourabaya. The usual interim dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum had been paid for the half-year, and a balance of £68,457 was carried forward. The question of the Pacific cable was now apparently ripening. The Canadian Government were pushing on the matter, and were, in fact, inviting tenders. The directors would watch the question with the greatest care, and if a cable were laid he thought he might repeat what he had said on other occasions, that they were likely to have something to do with it. If not, they would do all in their power to protect the rights and interests of the company. Shortly after their last meeting they completed their cable from Singapore to Hong Kong, via Labuan. If they had not had this cable by the Labuan route, they would recently have been shut out of communication with Hong Kong to the Straits. They regarded their reserve fund as the mainstay of their company, and without it they could not carry out the work they were doing. For instance, when they recently laid the cable he had referred to to Hong they did not have to ask the public to provide the money; they borrowed some their reserve fund, to which they would gradually repay it. It was their intention to go on increasing this fund, believing as they did that this was the sound course to follow. He then referred to the great success of the recent festival to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the working of the Eastern and the Eastern Extension Companies, and stated that all their staff, abroad as well as at home, participated in the pleasure which was experienced on the occasion.

The Marquis of Tweeddale seconded the motion.—The resolution was carried.

CENTRAL ASIA IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

MR. N. ELIAS, Her Majesty's Consul-General in Khorassan, has (says the "Times") just completed an important work dealing with the mediæval history of Central Asia—namely, a translation with notes of "The Book of Prince Hyder of Kashgar," known to scholars and largely quoted by the late Mr. Erskine and by Sir Henry Howorth, as the "Tarikh-i-Rashidi." Mirza Hyder, Doghlat, who lived and fought in the first half of the sixteenth century, was a cousin of Baber, the grandfather of the still more famous Akbar. His autobiography, described by Dr. Rieu, of the British Museum, as one of the most notable books in Oriental literature, throws quite a new light on the history, geography, and ethnology of Eastern and Western Turkestan, the Pamirs, and all the region now separating British India from the Asiatic dominions of the Czar; and it is satisfactory that the task of editing the manuscript should have been undertaken by one whose explorations and official duties have made him so intimately acquainted with the countries and tribes mentioned in the original. Apart from their historical value, the memoirs of Prince Hyder also possess much of the literary charm which attaches to the autobiography of Sultan Baber. It is curious that the book should never have been translated into any European language until now: but copies are extremely rare, and the only one met with by Mr. Elias during his prolonged residence in the East was presented to him by the Turki Governor of Yarkand. The actual translation has been prepared, under the editor's supervision, by Mr. E. Denison Ross, Ouseley scholar, and the book will be published at an early date.

THE I.C.S. EXAMINATION.

IN presenting to its readers a special tabular list of the successful candidates in the recent competition for the Civil Service of India, the *Oxford Magazine*, of Oct. 31, thus analyses the results:—"It will be seen that University candidates win all along the line. Out of the sixty-one places, thirty fall to Oxford, twelve to Cambridge, four to Dublin, and one each, to Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the Royal University of Ireland. Though we rejoice to see Oxford well ahead, we can claim for her no monopoly. In the first twenty places we find ten Oxford, six Cambridge, and three Dublin men, and one, a native of India, who has received his European education entirely from Mr. Wren. We heartily congratulate Trinity College, Dublin, on winning the first place in the competition. Mr. Pim, whose name stands at the head of the list, passed a brilliant career of four years at Trinity, completing his studies by seven months' special reading with Mr. Wren.

"Most of the successful candidates have had a classical education. This is to be expected as the result of any system which fairly apportions the marks amongst the studies which form the ordinary education of an English gentleman. The general course of public school and university training leads the ablest men in this direction, and it is the ablest men who win on the whole in the competition, as at present arranged. But mathematicians likewise appear in good places (1, 7, 8, 11, 18, &c.). The sixth on the list is a Cantab whose record of honours is in natural science, and modern history and law are likewise represented, though not very abundantly. The fact is, that, so long as a man has eschewed specialism, and has made his range of study tolerably wide, it matters little what subjects he selects; the door is open to excellence of all sorts, and there is no occasion for the university student to swerve from whatever line of reading his university course precribes. This is notably the case with the widest and most varied of all university courses, the Oxford Honour Mods. and Greats course. A glance at the list shows that this is the best of all trainings for the Indian competition. This fact may be recommended for the consideration of those who talk of improving that course off the face of the earth.

"The athletic performances of the successful candidates this year are hardly so striking as in 1892 and 1893. Many of the men have rowed in the eights or Torpids, or have been members of college teams in cricket or football, but there appears to be only one 'Blue' amongst them, Mr. Grant of Balliol (No. 15), who has represented the University as Rugby football.

"Six natives of India appear in the list, and amongst them we are glad to notice the names of two Mahomedans. It has always been felt as unfortunate that under the system of competitive examination the race which preceded us as rulers of India has not hitherto obtained its fair share in the Government. It is to be hoped that the Mussulmans will in future avail themselves, as fully as the Hindus have done, of the opportunity to enter the Covenanted Civil Service.

"When the new system of selection at the age of twenty-three was introduced, considerable fear was expressed in some quarters lest the extension of age should mean merely a prolongation of the time which the candidate would be obliged to spend in special preparation with the London tutors. We have always contended that there was little ground for this apprehension; that the old monopoly of London was due merely to the awkward arrangement of age and subjects, which practically excluded those who had not made this examination the sole object of their studies; and that under a system like the present, which gives a convenient age and a large and elastic choice of subjects, it would be found that a university education was as good a preparation for the competition as any special training. The results of this year, as of former years, amply justify our confidence. It appears from the returns that thirty-three (over one half) of the successful candidates of 1894 had no training in London at all. Of the remainder, seven were under the special instructors for this examination for the space of one year, and fourteen others for shorter periods, varying from nine months to one month. This makes twenty-one altogether, specially prepared for a year and under; and in sixteen cases out of the twenty-one this training was subsequent to a course of university study. In four cases the candidates had previously read for a time with one or other of the special teachers while competing under the old system at eighteen years of age. In these cases the name of the teacher is inserted in the table among 'the former places of education.' There remain to be considered four natives of India and three Englishmen (Nos. 17, 52, and 57) who have prepared for this examination under the care of Mr. Wren or Capt. James for longer periods, varying from fifteen months to four years. The fact that three Englishmen out of fifty-five have found it worth their while thus to prolong their especial training show that this is still a possible avenue to success, but it is a course so unnecessary and so seldom adopted that the pratice need no longer be considered a drawback to the system of open competition. The natives of India still evidently believe in the advantage of special education for this particular examination, as only two out of the six have an exclusively Cambridge training; but in the case of Englishmen the special teacher is either dispensed with altogether, or he appears (except in an insignificant number of cases) in his proper place as merely supplementing the University education."

THE L.C.C. AND THE EMPIRE.

THERE was a crowded attendance at Spring-gardens, where the London County Council met to consider the decisions of the Licensing Committee with regard to music halls and other places of public entertainment. The licences of the Alhambra, Royal Aquarium, and Olympia, among others, having been confirmed, the case of the Empire Theatre of Varieties was taken. The committee had recommended that the licence be granted on condition that the promenades be abolished, and the spaces now occupied by them be disposed of to the satisfaction of the Council; and that no intoxicating drinks be sold in the auditorium. Mr. Murphy, Q.C., addressed the Council in support of the appeal against the proposed restrictions, and was followed by Mrs. Ormiston Chant, who defended the report of the committee. Mr. Alderman Routledge moved the omission of the limiting conditions, but after a debate the motion was rejected by seventy-five votes to thirty-two. Other amendments suggesting modifications in the restrictions were also lost, and the recommendations of the Licensing Committee were adopted. The licence of the Palace Theatre was renewed. There was a remarkable scene at the Empire the same night after the manager had announced to the audience that the theatre would be closed from that night in consequence of the decision of the London County Council. The audience lingered for half an hour after the performance, and cheered the manager and performers with a persistency and energy seldom witnessed, in a London place of amusement. In the Queen's Bench Division, on Oct. 31, a rule *nisi* was granted calling upon the County Council to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue in regard to the licence for the Empire Theatre of Varieties. The arguments will be taken on Nov. 7.

A CURIOUS TALE OF RIFLES AND BAYONETS.

THE *Westminster Gazette* says:—"The Birmingham gun and ammunition trade is now more active than it has ever been during the past twenty years. The fact is solely attributable to the demand for war material in the East. Some of the largest manufactories are in full swing night as well as day, and thousands of guns are turned out daily. Since the outbreak of hostilities between China and Japan no fewer than one hundred and fifty thousand guns have been exported to the East. This consignment has had a rather unique history. In 1885 the German Government decided to dispose of the weapons used in the Franco-German war, together with the arms that were captured from the French. The late Mr. George Kynoch was at that time the head of the well-known firm of ammunition makers at Witton, Birmingham. He purchased 200,000 rifles, and at the same time another dealer bought a large stock of bayonets. At a later period the guns were taken possession of by a Birmingham banking company as security, and as they were not redeemed an attempt was made to convert them into a more modern type of firearm. The experiment, however, was a failure, and after nearly 50,000 had been spoiled the balance remained in the hands of the bank. Soon after the declaration of war in the East the whole stock was bought up by the Brimingham gun makers, and consigned to South Africa. Subsequently they were transihpped, according to arrangement, in mid-ocean. On Tuesday last a Chinese agent was in negotiation with a Brimingham manufacturer for the supply of 20,000 rifles and bayonets. It should also be mentioned that over 10,000,000 military cartridges have been turned out in Birmingham during the past two months."

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOW MONEY-LENDERS ARE SWINDLED.

A MONEY-LENDER'S STORIES.

"THE fact is," said a leading money-lender to a representative of *Cassell's Saturday Journal* the other day, "our business is not all that people think it, not by a long way. I don't say we're spotless, but when judges abuse us from the bench, and juries won't listen to us, they often forget the things we have to put up with.

"I want to ask you how any judge would like it if he was treated as I was treated the other day. I was sitting in my office at a quarter to four when in bounced a woman literally smothered in diamonds. Mind you, I know the real thing from the sham, and if that person had a pennforth of stuff upon her she had three hundred pounds' worth. And the way she talked! I couldn't get a word in edgeways, but I learnt that she was an authoress and the wife of a well-known professional man. Then she told me that her cheque from her publishers had been delayed owing to the cashier being out of town. And she flourished her agreement in my face, and said she must have fifty pounds before the banks closed.

"This was pretty startling, but I have come to the conclusion that the woman was a genius. She offered all in a breath, to make me over an assignment of the royalties awaiting her at the publishers in question, and further to give me a promissory note.

"In the ordinary course of business I should not have listened to her; but she was so clever with her tongue, and she made up such a plausible story that she went out of the office with the money ten minutes after she had entered it.

"When I took that assignment up to the publishers the next week I found that my lady had drawn the money the very afternoon she came to borrow of me. She must have had it in her pocket while she was talking. That was pretty cool, wasn't it?

"The diamonds? Oh, I learnt all about those, too, afterwards. She borrowed them of an old friend—a lady—who wanted to sell them. She told her friend that I was a diamond buyer, and when she got the stones she decorated herself up with them, and so had the money out of me."

"Why didn't you prosecute her?"

"Prosecute—whats the good of prosecuting? Let me tell you a story to show what chance a money-lender has when he goes to law. A year ago a man in St. John's Wood Park sent for me to take a bill of sale on his furniture. I went up and found a house full of capital stuff, and when I had secured the receipt for last quarter's rent, I allowed £240 upon the goods.

"In the following week I learnt that the landlord had seized the furniture and sold it because there were two quaters' rent due. The receipt for rent which I had received was the receipt for the corresponding quarter of the previous year; but the last figure had been ingeniously altered—in other words, I had been swindled.

"In many ways this was a clever thing. I found out afterwards that at the very time I had gone to the house, there had been two men in possession. The borrower had given these men half a sovereign apiece, and had passed them off as his servants.

"He had then obtained the advance from me, and had gone over to Boulogne. I was so angry that I took out a warrant for his arrest, but in a few days I repented of it, for there was nothing to be got out of him; and I dropped the prosecution. You would have thought that he would have been grateful—but was he? Let me tell you the sequel.

"Directly I had withdrawn the charge that man came back from France and took out a case against me for malicious prosecution. It seems difficult to believe it even now, but notwithstanding his fraud a jury gave him £150 damages.

"You see, I had given him back his forged receipt, and as that was the strength of my case. I really could not prove anything against him. In the end, he cost me three hundred pounds in addition to the two hundred and forty upon the furniture.

"In another case, I advanced ninety pounds a month ago to a man who passed himself off as a shipper of goods to Egypt. He had an office out of Moorgate Street, but he could not give me any tangible security, so I asked for a surety. Then he referred me to a friend of his—a lady—living in a flat off Victoria Street, and I went there, and found a woman living in good style, and, so far as I could learn, as sound as a bell.

"On the strength of her position I lent the money, but I discover to-day that the pair were husband and wife living under different names. She had taken the flat furnished, and he had been a shipper of goods to Egypt about a fortnight before I saw him. These people are missing now, and it will be a precious long time before I see either of them again."

"Isn't there any system of protecting yourself against this sort of thing?"

"We have our central inquiry agency, the ring to which all money-lenders belong, but that does not always help us against fraud. I assure you that from time to time gangs are formed solely to swindle men in my business. Last year, five men banded together and took a decent house at Bedford Park, leaving this in charge of the head man, while the other four got lodgings in different parts of London.

"In one week they obtained four advances from loan-offices on the surety of the man who had taken the furnished house. Of course, none of the money was ever returned, and when we seized the goods, we found them worth about £30. Half the things had been purchased on the hire system, and the other half were the tawdriest rubbish. The sale scarce suffied to pay the landlord; and for my hundred pounds I received two pounds ten shillings.

"I could tell you many tales like this. Here's one as a sample:—

"I lent a matter of nearly three hundred pounds last year to a man who had a restaurant near Newgate Street. He gave me as security a lien upon his stock of spirits and wines. I went over this stock carefully and counted the dozens of wine—good wine it was, too; while there was a very large quantity of spirits in casks. Before this man went through the Bankruptcy Court, I seized the stock. But when my mem came to the spirit, what do you think they found?

"Why, brandy, whisky, gin—it had all been run off through pipes which carried it from the cellars into another house at the back of the restaurant.

"I was pretty mad at this, but I remembered that I still had the wine, and I thought I would sample it. Then came my second surprise. Of thirty dozen of so called Chateau Lantte, twenty-nine dozen bottles contained nothing but water—honest company's water, sealed up and labelled. It was just the same with the hock and the Burgundy, and when I worked it out I set down the value of the lot as under a ten-pound note.

"Oh, no, our game is not all beer and skittles, not a bit of it. What with the sham bills of sale, sham sureties, false parsons, half-pay officers who go and die in workhouses, juries who add riders, and Judges who make orders for our own money to be returned to us at the rate of a shillings a month, it's very far from terrestrial bliss, I assure you."

THE DEPRECIATED RUPEE.

ON Oct. 27 Mr. Justice Stirling dealt with a petition in the matter of the United Services Proprietary College, Limited, asking confirmation by the Court of a special resolution passed by the Corporation as to an alteration of its memorandum of association. The company's capital was £50,000, of which £13 000, was subscribed. A college was established at Westward Ho for the education of sons of military and naval officers, and, in a subsidiary degree, the sons of civilians also. The membership of the company, however, was limited to officers of the two services, who alone had the right to nominate pupils. The college was carried on very success fully for nearly twenty years. Latterly, however, pupils had fallen off, the cause assigned being mainly the depreciation in the value of the rupee, which has prevented officers serving in India from sending their sons home to be educated. In these circumstances the company passed a resolution for altering the memorandum to enable civilians to become members, and make them eligible to serve on the council and to nominate pupils.—Mr. Justice Stirling approved generally of the petition, but desired more effective provisions to be made to safeguard the rights of the service members, in whose interests the company was founded. With this object he directed that the petition should stand over.

THE marriage arranged between Capt. Reginald Gordon Merriman, D. S. O., R. A., son of Gen. C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., late R.E., and Mary Gertrude Rose, second daughter of Mr. S. Gregson Fell, of Ickham Hall, Ickham, Kent, will take place at Ickham, on Nov. 13.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, OCT. 30.

1st Life Guards—Surg-Lieut Col H F Hensman is placed on retired pay.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut G E N Booker resigns his commission.

2nd Dragoons—Lieut F W A Scott, resigns his commission.

Scots Guards—Super Surg Major E H Fenn, C I E from Coldstream Guards, to be Surg-Major, vice H R O Cross, transferred to 1st Life Guards.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut W M Bliss to be Adjutant, vice Capt F J Nasan, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt F G Jones to be Adjutant, vice Lieut C R Heastey, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

East Lancashire Regt—Lieut L Head to be Adjutant, vice Capt T Capper, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Border Regt—Sec Lieut M C Forde is superseded for absence without leave.

Army Service Corps—The following Majors to be be Lieut-Colonels on the Supernumerary List:—J

NOTICES.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
HAS NO EQUAL
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs,
Influenza, and
SORE THROAT.

It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE
World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J.C.Ayer & Co., Lowell,Mass.,U.S.A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, 16 Green St., Bombay.
HOWE, BLACH& Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

WATSON'S
GLENLIVET WHISKY
Defies Competition.

Has acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.

Agents—F. Fischer & Co., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agent—D. C. Oomrigar, "
Agents—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., CALCUTTA.

TESTIMONIAL FROM
Sir Samuel Baker,
THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.
BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"DEAR SIRS, "*1st October, 1893.*
"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(*Signed*), SAML. W. BAKER."
Messrs. Prout & Co., Strand, London.
Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.

AGENTS:—Bathgate & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, &c.
BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Cie, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS

Very Old Special Scotch Whisky
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This well-known Brand obtained the Highest Awards at Edinburgh and Melbourne, and is now recognised as the best Scotch Whisky in the Indian Market.
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
Registered Proprietors:—
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whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.
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Soluble Food
FOR INFANTS

THE BEST INFANTS' FOOD
NUTRITIOUS
PALATABLE
EASILY DIGESTED.
Contains Milk partly predigested, therefore requires the addition of water only for its preparation.
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.
The Test for Infants' Foods—How nearly do they approximate to Mother's Milk.
"CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD, closely imitates in composition an average sample of Human Milk."—*British Medical Journal.*
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Sir CHARLES CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants."
BEST AND CHEAPEST.
Established 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
In Patent Air-tight Tins.
Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Foods."

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	**EBONITE BLACKING** (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof) FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.	**JET BLACK OIL** FOR FARM HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet	**POLISHING PASTE** FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

MELLIN'S FOOD
For Infants and Invalids.
A Purely Vegetable Food, free from Starch, rich in flesh, brain, and bone-forming substances.
TRADE MARK
Has saved thousands of Infants' lives, and provides health and strength for all.
MELLIN'S LACTO-GLYCOSE
(MILK FOOD).
Mellin's Lacto-Glycose is a dry powder prepared from the well-known Mellin's Food and Sterilized Cows' Milk. Lacto-Glycose is of great value for use in hot climates.
MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS,
Palatable, Digestible, Nourishing, Sustaining.
To be had of all Dealers and Bazaars throughout India.
MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON.

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FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.
WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
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Manufacturers of every description of
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Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.
Illustrated Price List Free on Application.
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I. HERRING & SONS CAST STEEL.
SHEFFIELD.

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TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

Prevents Boiler Leakage.
EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
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FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT).
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
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MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

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And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
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ELASTIC BRAIDS.
ELASTIC CORDS.
SURGICAL WEBS.
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Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.
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A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.
Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.
New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.
SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.
A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."
Automatic Knitting Machine Co.,
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NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
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Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I loveyou very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.
Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
"55, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

[Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.
GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY

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SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON
CONSUMPTION
Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from
MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
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SIXPENCE.
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OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS
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DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
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TO CURE
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Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.
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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
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Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

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Purveyor to
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An antiseptic, preservative, and aromatic dentifrice, which whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath. It contains no mineral acids, no gritty matter or injurious astringents, keeps the mouth, gums, and teeth free from the unhealthy action of germs in organic matter between the teeth. Is the most wholesome tooth powder for ladies and children, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is a perfect toilet luxury for ladies who value the appearance of their own and their children's teeth. 2s. 9d. per box.

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ROWLAND'S KALYDOR A soothing and emollient milk for the face, and is most cooling to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., and produces soft, fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted free from any mineral poisons and is absolutely harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.; sold by Druggists and Stores.

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TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.

WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

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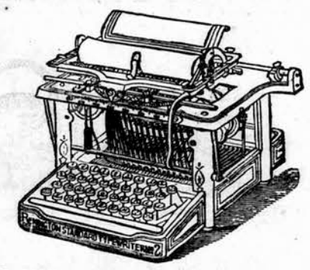

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Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

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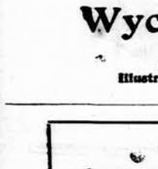

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.

A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.

Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.

To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India.

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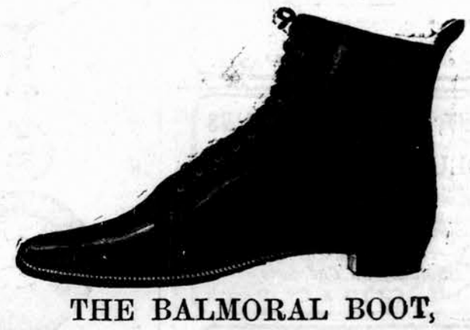

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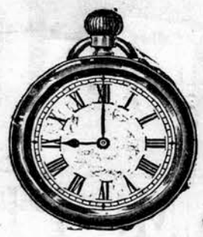
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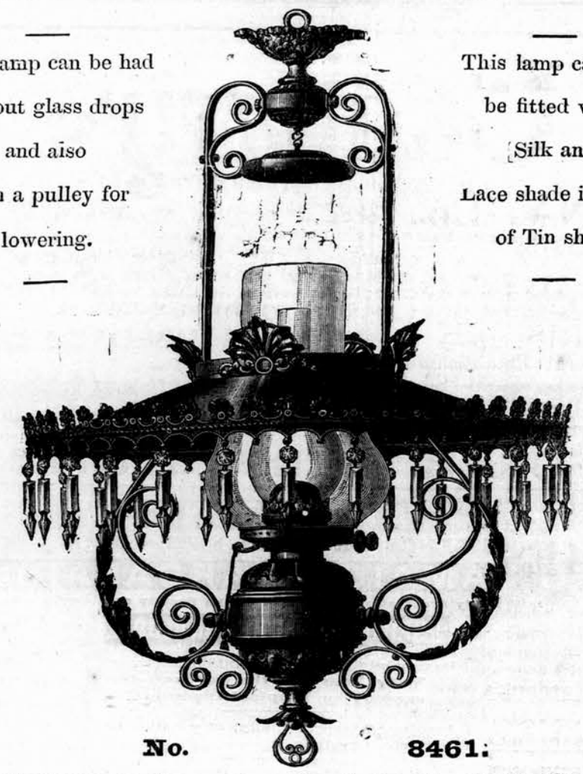

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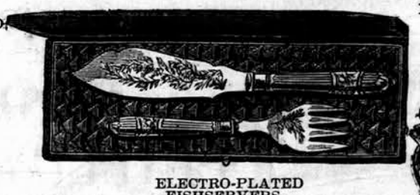
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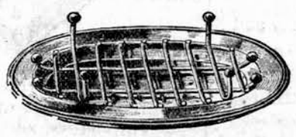
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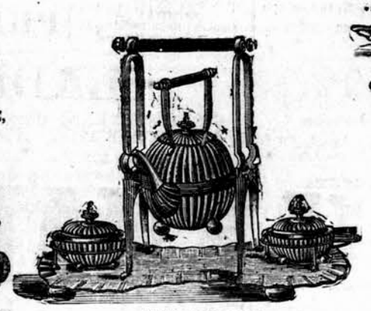
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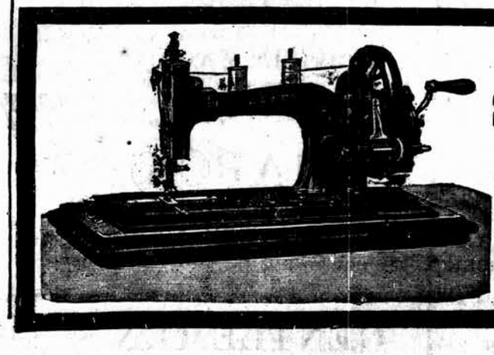

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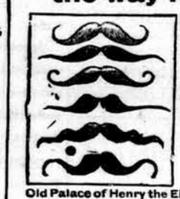
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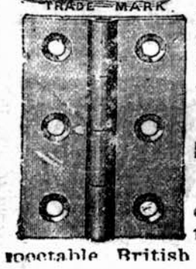
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